The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5124 第五千一百二十四號 同治甲戌年三月初五日 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 20TH APRIL, 1874. 禮拜一 英四月二十號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 18, Yesso, British str., 559, Ashton, Foochow 15th April, Amoy 16th, and Swatow 17th, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
April 18, Thales, British str., 775, Young, Newchwang 2nd April, and Swatow 17th, General.—Olyphant & Co.
April 18, Montcalm, French corvette, 1,800, Lespis, Saigon 6th April.
April 18, H.I.C.M. corvette Ta-an-lan, 600, Lebueh, from Foochow.
April 19, Yangtsze, British steamer, 782, A. Corner, Canton 19th April, General.—Siemssen & Co.

Departures.

April 18, Palma, for Tientsin.
April 19, Formosa, str., for Amoy.
April 19, Douglas, str., for East Coast.
April 19, Diomed, str., for Singapore and London.
April 19, H.I.C.M. corvette Ta-an-lan, for a Canton.

Clearances.

At the Harbour Master's Office, April, 18th.
Forward, for Portland, Oregon.
Douglas, str., for East Coast.
Diomed, str., for Singapore and London.
Formosa, str., for Amoy.

Passengers.

Per *Yesso*, str., from East Coast:—
Mr. and Mrs. Pye and European servant, one European deck and 86 Chinese.
Per *Thales*, str., from Newchwang, &c.:—
58 Chinese deck.

Per *Diomed*, str., for Singapore & London:—
For Singapore.—454 Chinese. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, 2 children and nurse, Dr. and Mrs. Shearer, 4 children and nurse, Capt. Doran, Miss Woodruff, Miss Westphal, two Misses White, Mrs. S. E. Toomey, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. H. Parks, 3 children and nurse, Messrs. Sheldon and Lloyd.
Per *Forward*, for Portland, Oregon:—
274 Chinese.
Per *Douglas*, str., for East Coast:—
4 Cabin and 100 Chinese.
Per *Formosa*, str., for Amoy:—
1 Cabin and 74 Chinese.

Reports.

The French corvette *Montcalm* reports left Saigon on 6th April, and had fresh N.E. winds and hazy weather.

The British steamship *Thales* reports left Newchwang on 2nd April; had light Southerly winds, overcast and cloudy weather throughout the passage; arrived in Swatow on 8th April, and left for this port on April 17th; fresh N. Easterly winds and rainy weather the first part, latter part light winds and hazy weather.

The British steamship *Yesso* reports left Foochow on 15th April, Amoy on the 16th, and Swatow on the 17th. From Foochow to Amoy first part light airs and dense foggy weather, thence strong monsoon with heavy sea and thick rainy weather. From Amoy to Swatow strong monsoon and heavy sea, with thick rainy weather. From Swatow to Hongkong moderate N.E. winds and heavy sea, with thick rainy weather. H.M.S. *Kestrel* and H.I.C.M. gunboat *Fei-hoo* in Foochow. H.I.C.M. gun-boat *Ling-feng* in Amoy, also str. *Cadiz*. The str. *Diomed* left the same afternoon for Hongkong. H.M. gun-boat *Hornet* in Swatow, also steamship *Thales*. The steamship *Kwangtung* left same afternoon for Amoy.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Sedan	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Derwent	London	Nov. 18
Antipodes	Cardiff	Nov. 19
Batavia	Hamburg	Dec. 2
Johanne	Cardiff	Dec. 3
Kate Carnie	London	Dec. 3
Lydia	Newcastle	Dec. 26
Osaka	London	Dec. 30
Batavia	Cuxhaven	Dec. 30
Deognum	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Catherina	Buenos Ayres	Jan. 15
Avonmore	Cardiff	Jan. 24
Tanjore (s)	Southampton	Jan. 29
Swiftsure	Cardiff	Jan. 30
Deerhound	London	Feb. 4
Leonore (s)	Portland	Feb. 8
Frank N. Thayer	London	Feb. 10
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Pilgrim	Boston	Feb. 13
Golden Spurs	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Elizabeth Dougal	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Tchihatcheff (s)	London	Feb. 19
Waltikka	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
G. T. Pearson	Cardiff	Feb. 22
Hochung (s)	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Sylvia (s)	Hamburg	Feb. 25
Courrier	Swansea	Feb. 25
Hongkong (s)	London	Feb. 26
Glaucus (s)	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Aracan	London	March 3
Star of China	London	March 3
Warrior (s)	Liverpool	March 4
Golden Castle (s)	London	March 5
Russia (s)	London	March 5

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A DIVIDEND of 23½ % on two-thirds (2/3rds) of the profits of the Company for the twelve months ended 31st October last, has this day been declared to ALL CONTRIBUTORS of business during the year.
Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company on application.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 523 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Managership of the Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited, having been resigned by Messrs. MacEwen, Frickel & Co., has been placed in the hands of the Undersigned.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 386 Hongkong, 11th March, 1874.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder. Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8

NOW READY.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE *DAILY PRESS* OFFICE.

NOW READY,

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. Devan, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. Williams' Orthography.
Price: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

	France.	£Sterling.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
London Agency.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Agencies.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion) and Yokohama.

London Bankers.—Union Bank of London.

Hongkong Agency.

Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ %, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 % „ „
„ 12 „ 5 % „ „
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, Cal'a St., San Francisco, California.

London Office.........3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. Seligman & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*
AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL STOCK.........$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.
R. G. SNEATH, IGN. STEINHART, } *Managers.*
1y 1887

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND........1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. Forbes, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. Rowett.
Ad. André, Esq. — Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. — Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. — S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
Interest Allowed.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Alexander McGlashan Heaton, in our Firm, ceases this day.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
92d 488 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MacG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Wong Koong-Teen, in our firm, ceased on the 16th February, 1874.
Wee Ko-Pee and Ow Yang Mah-Yee were admitted Partners in our firm on the 17th February, 1874.
FOOK MOW LOONG HONG,
48, *Bonham Strand West.*
3m 362 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL HEERMANN has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.
2m 334 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. A. H. P. Hase, in our firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1873.
Mr. Hermann Stolterfoht has been admitted a partner in our firm in Hongkong and Canton on the 1st January, 1874.
HESSE & Co.
tf 830 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

MR. James Henry Scott and Mr. William Drought Harrison have been admitted as partners in our firms at Hongkong, China, and Japan.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 295 Hongkong, 18th February, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Edward Winslow Stevens, in our firm, in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December last.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 519 Hongkong, 4th April, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Otto Friedrich, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 504 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES BRADLEE SMITH is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, in Hongkong and China, from this date.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 492 Hongkong, 1st April, 1874.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

To be Let.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE No. 13, situated in Shelley Street, (between Caine Road and Mosque Street,) containing Eight Rooms and Outhouses. Apply to
V. C. da ROCHA.
1m 464 Hongkong, 25th March, 1874.

TO LET.
(From the 1st April next.)
HOUSES Nos. 29, 31, and 33, Wyndham Street. Apply to
J. A. de CARVALHO.
1m 455 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession.)
THE HOUSE No. 7, Gage Street. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
J. A. de CARVALHO.
tf 456 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE No. 1, Gage Street. Possession from 1st April next.
Apply to
M. de CARVALHO.
tf 446 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession,
No. 20, Praya Central,
THE OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Paul Ehlers & Co. Apply to
J. LEMBKE,
Attorney for Paul Ehlers.
tf 568 Hongkong, 15th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.
THE HOUSE No. 1, Caine Road, lately in the occupation of D. H. Bailey, Esq. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 348 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

TO LET.
THE GODOWN No. 1 at Rice Mills, West Point. Apply to
G. von OVERBECK,
8, *Pedder's Hill.*
tf 116 Hongkong, 19th January, 1874.

TO LET.
From 1st May proximo.
THE Desirable RESIDENCE at "The Albany," at present in the occupation of W. H. Brereton, Esquire.
7d 562 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THE GODOWNS known as "Fletcher's Buildings," situated on Queen's Road East. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 561 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
NO. 108, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. Sanders & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES.
Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
„ 8, Gough Street.
„ 1, Wyndham Street, (2 Floors.)

DWELLING HOUSES,
With possession from 1st May.
No. 29, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Dr. J. Young.
No. 46, Peel Street, at present in the occupation of J. R. Anton, Esq. Water and Gas laid on.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 563 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET.
With Possession on the 1st of March.
THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Lammert, Atkinson & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.
THE STONE HOUSE No. 3, Pottinger Street, known as the Central Bank Building; possessing spacious accommodation for family residence and business purposes; with Fire-proof Treasury, Garden Plot, and Out-offices attached. Apply to
H. N. COOPER.
No. 10, *Stanley Street;*
or Messrs. ROZARIO & Co.
tf 546 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET.
ONE GRANITE GODOWN at Wanchai. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 545 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st May.
THE OFFICE now occupied by the Hongkong and China Bakery Co.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 526 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET,
Possession on 1st May.
A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having 9 Rooms, and a fine view of the Harbour. Rent moderate. Apply at
No. 12, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
tf 527 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE No. 5, Aberdeen Street. Water laid on.
Apply to
A. F. ALVES.
tf 505 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

CORNER OF WYNDHAM STREET AND WELLINGTON STREET,
nearly opposite the German Club.

THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
beg to inform the Public that
THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS
ARE NOW
OPEN EVERY DAY,
From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., under the able management of
MR. HENRY EVERITT,
Photographic Artist,
of Honorable Mention at the Dublin Exhibition.
The attention is called to an
"INSTANTANEOUS APPARATUS,"
For Children and Domestic Pets.
Enlargements made from all kinds of Photographs, and finished in Oil or Water-colours.
CRICKET, BOATING, AND RACING CLUBS,
Photographed by Special Arrangements.
Cabinet Pictures, Medallion Portraits, Cameo Vignettes, Album Portraits, &c., taken with particular care, and executed with the greatest taste.
Specimens for Public Inspection.
258 Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital.—Two Million Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Auctions.

THE OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE,
BANK BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

THE EIGHTEENTH SALE of BANK, MARINE, and FIRE INSURANCE, DOCK, STEAM NAVIGATION, GAS, HOTEL, SUGAR, and other SHARES, will be held on THURSDAY, 23rd April, at 2.30 P.M. precisely.
SHARP & Co.
593 Hongkong, 20th April, 1874.

POSTPONED TO MONDAY, APRIL 27TH.

FURNITURE SALE.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATE, GLASS, AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 27th April, 1874, instead of at the time previously announced, commencing at noon, at
HEAD QUARTER HOUSE,
the Residence of His Excellency Major-General
H. W. WHITFEILD, &c., &c.,
(leaving China,)—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Walnut Damask Covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, Marble-top TABLES, MIRRORS, PICTURES, CURTAINS, CARPETS, MOROCCO Covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, SIDEBOARD, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CROCKERY, and Handsome CUT-GLASS TABLE WARE, Iron BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHESTS of DRAWERS, Toilet and Cheval GLASSES, Marble-top WASHSTANDS and Dressing TABLES.
Also,
An English-built WAGGONETTE, with Shifting Cover, by Laurie & Marner.
A Light English-built T CART, by W. King & Co.
Single and Double HARNESS, SADDLERY.
A Pair Bay HORSES, quiet to ride or drive, both accustomed to carry a Lady.
And,
A few dozens Choice WINES, Pale Dry SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, SAUTERNE, HOOK, CHAMPAGNE, BRANDY.
Also,
A small remaining portion of the VERY CHOICE COLLECTION of PEKIN PORCELAIN WARE, HANDSOMELY PAINTED, belonging to G. J. Perkis, Esq., H. M.'s Assistant Controller, lately gone home.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale, and the Furniture will be on view on SATURDAY, the 25th April, 1874.
Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
489 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

IF Mr. John Joseph Clayton Mitchell, formerly mate of the ship *Staffa*, will apply to the Undersigned he will hear of something to his advantage.
ROBERT DUNCAN,
No. 2, *Club Chambers, Hongkong.*
1m 576 Hongkong, 16th April, 1874.

PER FRENCH STEAMER "*HOOGLY*."

MOKA COFFEE.
"MELANGES DES CONNOISSEURS,"
in 1lb. tins; price 75 cents.
G. DUBOST & Co.
tf 577 Hongkong, 16th April, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and BUSINESS of the Family and General Hotel, known as the "HOTEL D'EUROPE," comprising the Houses Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8, Hollywood Road.
The Hotel is now in full working order, and doing fair business.
For particulars, apply to Mr. E. ESTARICO, *the Owner, on the premises; or to* Messrs. CALDWELL & BRERETON, *Solicitors*, 29, *Queen's Road.*
14d 549 Hongkong, 11th April, 1874.

MR. J. C. H. IBURG,
FORMERLY Organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Director of Music in the German Club "Teutonia," at Singapore.
Lessons given in SINGING, PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and on any other Instruments.
Piano-forte Tuning done on moderate terms.
For Engagements, &c., please address, care of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.; or Messrs. Kruse & Co.
189 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,
BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of
PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO His Excellency the GOVERNOR,
AND
To H. I. H. the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS of RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, *Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.*
tf 1921 [Feb. 1.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1801 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } ¾ do. do.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

Intimations.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THOMPSON & HIND
Invite Inspection of their
LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS,
Ex English Mail S. S. "Zambesi."
TASSORE and PIQUE COSTUMES.
VENTILATED STRIPED MUSLINS.
The KAME KAME LA! Dress Material.
Galatea STRIPED COSTUME CLOTH.
SATIN STRIPED GRENADINES.
BATISTES, LAWNS, and PERCALES.
New Styles in PRINTS and PRINTED CAMBRICS.
PLAIN COLOURED ORGANDI MUSLINS.
A New and Choice SELECTION of MILLINERY, received by each Overland Mail.
JET BROOCHES, EARRINGS, CROSSES, NECKLACES, and HAIR PINS.
New PLAITS, ROLLS, CHIGNONS, and HAIR of all descriptions.
CORSETS, DRESS IMPROVERS, and UNDERCLOTHING.
VELVET SMOKING CAPS, WOOL WORK in Slipper and Cushion Patterns.
TURQUOISE RUFFLES, MUSLIN EMBROIDERY.

Gentlemen's FELT and PITH HATS.
COTTON, THREAD, and SILK SOCKS.
China and India UNDER-VESTS, in Gauze, Merino, and Silk.
The Wilton SCARF and Club House TIE.
Parisian BOWS and COLLARS.
Military, Regatta, and Oxford SHIRTS.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Table LINENS and SHEETINGS.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.
457 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have authorised Mr. E. C. Ray to sign Bills of Lading for us, as Agents of the above Company.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1m 515 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1874.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO,
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE,
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 „ Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 „ Insoluble }

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano.* The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.
It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.
INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.
RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.
TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.
COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
Offices—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Works—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.
N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.
It should always be kept dry to avoid loss.
For further particulars, apply to
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
Hongkong.
tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMMENCING with the mail of 8th January, 1874, and until further notice, the Company's Homeward Steamers from Calcutta, in connection with the Mail Steamers from this Port, will proceed to Southampton via the Suez Canal.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1873. [2050

BROWN, JONES & CO.
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
Office—No. 9, Hollywood Road.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 187 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the abovementioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 365

Intimations.

Ex "*LORD OF THE ISLES*," &c.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.
BRASS CURTAIN POLES.
SILK SOCKS.
Gentlemen's UMBRELLAS.
COLLARS, the latest shapes.
Ladies' EASY CHAIRS.
TABLE BILLIARDS.
ROCKING CHAIRS.
SUN HATS.
SWINGING CRADLES.
Partaga's HAVANA CIGARS.
VERY ELEGANT CRYSTAL CENTRE-PIECES.
ICE PLATES and PITCHERS.
FRUIT and FLOWER DISHES in Majolica Ware.
GILT PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
ELECTRO-PLATED ICE TONGS.
ICE BUTTER DISHES.
PRETTY SPECIMEN GLASSES.
DINNER SERVICES.
OIL and KEROSINE HALL LAMPS.
VERY HANDSOME PIER GLASSES.
OIL and KEROSINE HANGING LAMPS.
SILBER TABLE LAMPS for Kerosine.
PLAYING CARDS, in the latest Patterns.
Ladies' DRESSING CASES.
NOVELTIES, in COCKTAIL SHAKERS.
SUMMER SHOES and BOOTS.
Gentlemen's DRESSING CASES.
CLUB CROQUET SETS.
ARTISTS' BOXES of COLOURS.
FRENCH NOVELS.
PRESERVE DISHES, in Crystal and Electro-Plate.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH, this season's patterns.
BILLIARD BALLS, CUES, and CLOTH.
Chubb's SAFES.
SILK and WOOL GAUZE UNDER-SHIRTS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
7d 587 Hongkong, 20th April, 1874.

MARKS AND CHAPMAN,
24, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG,
HAVE FOR SALE
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
CLASSICAL MUSIC, COMIC SONGS,
SACRED DUETS, &c.
STRINGS, and all other SUNDRIES.
PIANOFORTES TUNED, and all OTHER INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED.
LESSONS on the PIANOFORTE or VIOLONCELLO.
INSTRUMENTS BOUGHT OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
1m 566 Hongkong, 15th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE following Telegram has been received by the Undersigned, with reference to the news contained on page 238, of number 552 of the *London and China Express*, received by the Mail yesterday:—
"London, 4th April.
"Statement under Germany Express sixty (? sixth) March, International Bank totally untrue, contradict in newspapers."
MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
Agents for London and China Express
7d 564 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
(Successor to Dr. V. D. Collins,)
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

Committee of Management.
Colonel J. J. Fulton, M.S.C.
Captain C. McInroy, M.S.C.
Major S. H. Williams, M.S.C.

Tickets, Rs. 10 (ten) Each—Cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Trichinopoly Race Fund.
500 Rs. (five hundred Rupees) will be given to the 4th horse, and 100 Rs. (one hundred Rupees) to every starter.
After all expenses have been deducted the balance will be divided as follows:—
The winner to receive two-thirds.
The 2nd horse „ one-quarter.
The 3rd horse „ one-twelfth.
To close on 1st June, and the drawing to take place on the following day at the Trichinopoly Club.
Applications (accompanied by remittance) to be made to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY DERBY SWEEP,
Trichinopoly Club,
Trichinopoly.

N.B.—Tickets literally speaking are not issued, the receipts furnished give the numbers allotted. Result of drawing will be published in the same papers, in which this Notice appears, and will be separately communicated to those only who draw horses. [496

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 34.

CHINA SEA.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT.
Ocksen Island Lighthouse.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the works on the High or West Ocksen Island have been commenced.
The Illuminating Apparatus will be *revolving* Dioptric, of the First Order, shewing *white flashes at one minute intervals.*
The Light will be elevated about 286 feet above the level of the sea, and, in clear weather, it should be visible from a distance of 24 nautical miles.
The Tower will be round, of stone, 35 feet high, with a total height from its base to the vane of 64 feet.
During the progress of the works, and till the exhibition of the Revolving Light, a temporary Dioptric *fixed white* light of the Sixth Order will be shewn, which, in clear weather, should be visible from a distance of 7 nautical miles.
Approximate position:—Latitude 24°59′ N.
Longitude 119°28′ E.
By order of the Inspector General of Customs,
DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.
Engineers' Office, Custom House,
Amoy, 21st March, 1874. [1m 470

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer *Agamemnon* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 13th April, 1874.
Goods undelivered after 20th April, 1874, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
8d 557 Hongkong, 13th April, 1874.

Intimations.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS, ON THE CRICKET GROUND;
ENTRANCE OPPOSITE THE MARRIED QUARTERS—MURRAY PIER.
Signor G. Chiarini,....*Director and Proprietor.*
Mr. Chas. Dermer.....*Business Manager.*
PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT!
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, APRIL 20th.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
First time of the Star and Valse Entrée.
First time of Mdm. Leon in her Principal Act.
First time of Le Perche Equipoises.
First introduction of "Garibaldi," the Wonderful Chilian Horse, by Signor G. Chiarini.
First time of the Comic Act, the Giants.
First time of the Side Splitting Patomime, "The Shoe-maker of Madrid."
The Incomparable Senorita Belen Cuba and Little Emilie Rowland in their Great Acts.
Senorita Adeleide Palomini.
Popular Prices of Admission.—Private Boxes to hold Four, $10; First Class Chairs, $2; Second Class Carpeted Seats, $1; Third Class Seats, 50 Cents.
Doors open at 8 o'clock; Performance to commence at 9 o'clock. Tickets can be had, and Boxes secured at the Box Office of the Circus daily from 10 A.M. to 5 o'clock P.M.
GRAND AFTERNOON MATINEE,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
For the accommodation of families and children, and people unable to attend at night.
NOTICE!—The performances in the afternoons are precisely the same as in the evenings.
Prices of Admission for the Matinee.—Boxes to hold Four, $5; First Class Chairs, $1; Second Class Carpeted Seats, 50 Cents; Third Class Seats, 25 Cents.
Doors open at 2 o'clock; Performance to commence at 3 o'clock.
Smoking Strictly Prohibited!!!
NOTICE!—All Bills against Signor Chiarini's Royal Italian Circus must be presented for payment to the *Business Manager of the Company*, every MONDAY AFTERNOON, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at the Circus Office.
594 Hongkong, 20th April, 1874.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD
WILL GIVE A
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,
(Positively last appearance,)
THIS DAY, (MONDAY,)
20th April, 1874.
586]

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"YANGTSZE,"
Capt. A. Corner, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
588 Hongkong, 20th April, 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain Ashton, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 589 Hongkong, 20th April, 1874.

FOR SAIGON.
THE British Steamer
"REGALIA,"
Captain Charles Harrison, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON,
Kwong Hing Shop,
57, Praya West.
5d 590 Hongkong, 20th April, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Barque
"WINDWARD,"
Capt. Staunard, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 591 Hongkong, 20th April, 1874.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SEATHOLDERS.

THE Annual General MEETING of the Seatholders of St. John's Cathedral Church, will be held at the Vestry, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant; at 4 P.M., for the purpose of electing Two Trustees and an Auditor for the ensuing year, and for passing the Accounts of the Treasurer under the Provisions of Clauses 4, 15, and 16 of Ordinance 2 of 1847.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Trustee, and Treasurer to the Body of Trustees.
11d 592 Hongkong, 18th April, 1874.

A RESPECTABLE Married Woman wishes to go to England, as companion or nurse to a Lady or family.
Address "H. B.," *Daily Press* Office.
9d 583 Hongkong, 17th April, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. *LORD OF THE ISLES*, FROM LONDON, SINGAPORE, &c.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.
Consignees wishing to take their Goods from the boats alongside the wharf, are at liberty to do so.
Optional Cargo will be sent on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 o'clock P.M. THIS DAY.
Goods remaining in store after the 21st instant will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading to be sent for countersignature to
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
7d 565 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

S. S. *YEN-TAI*, FROM LONDON AND PORTS OF CALL.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Messrs. Edward Norton & Co., whence delivery may be obtained.
Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 4th proximo will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
484 Hongkong, 28th March, 1874.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Ex "Anadyr."
T in diamond, 3, ... Loose do.
F. BT in diamond, G, 1421, 1424, 1452, } 3 bales do.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1874.

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE OREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG (*Designed expressly for this Work*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

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Ningpo ...., KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai ...., HALL & HOLTZ.
 ,, ..., KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports, HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang, HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking, HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki......THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama......Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
 ,, ...Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.........Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore......*Straits Times* Office.
London.........Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
 ,, ..., GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
 ,, ...Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York......Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co 37, Park Row

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 20TH, 1874.

THE point which was raised in the course of the proceedings in the Police Court on Saturday with reference to the impropriety of the CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT sitting upon the Bench as a Justice, is of great importance; and we trust it will have the effect of drawing the attention of the authorities to this subject, and putting an end to what is undoubtedly a very great defect in our police proceedings. We do not quite understand the grounds upon which the Magistrates declared that the Court was originally properly constituted, but as the application for rehearing was granted, this is not of very great moment. It is, however, very important that it should be definitely settled whether the CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT is to take part in Police cases as a Magistrate, and we think there are such strong grounds against it, that the principle can never be for a moment upheld. Indeed, there is good reason to go even further, and to object to the CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT having a seat on the Bench under any circumstances.

The courtesy of being permitted to take a seat on the bench cannot reasonably be refused to Justices of the Peace, though, in our opinion, it would be well that it should not be granted in any case in which a gentleman, who happens to be a justice, is in any way concerned. In cases where the Superintendent of Police appears to prosecute, there are special reasons why he should not sit upon the Bench, as he is so clearly a party interested in one side of the case, namely, that of the prosecution, that his even appearing to take part in the purely judicial portion of the proceedings is anomalous, if not to some extent unseemly. It would, in fact, be little more startling if the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, when prosecuting a criminal, went and took a seat beside the CHIEF-JUSTICE.

But even this does not fully show the reasons which exist against the practice of the CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT sitting on the Bench, as there are often cases in which he is not only a party to the case as being the prosecutor, but may be directly concerned in it, if it happened to be one in which the police are mixed up. Such cases are not by any means of sparce occurrence in Hongkong, and the impropriety of the CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT sitting in them is manifest. The last case of this description was the well-known COSTELLO case, and in that instance we must own to having felt some surprise at seeing the CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT on the Bench; though we refrained from noticing the matter at the time, because our doing so might have led to an inference among the men that this had influenced the particular case, and there was no reason for raising any such idea. But it must be obvious that in a case of that kind it is very anomalous for the CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT to sit upon the Bench. In the COSTELLO case, MR. DEANE was not only prosecutor, but in his official capacity, was directly concerned in the issue of the proceedings. Indeed, it was not at all beyond the bounds of possibility that the presiding Magistrate might have found it necessary to give a few words of condemnation to the CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT as to the accused policeman. Both were equal before the law, and it was not well that the one should appear in any way to have an advantage over the other. No doubt the Magistrate would not be influenced by the circumstance, but it certainly gives an outward appearance which is not at all desirable, and even though the Magistrate's decision in the case may not be influenced, the regularity of the proceedings may be in some measure interfered with, and they may at least be rendered less weighty and orderly than should be.

In the instance above alluded to, MR. DEANE appeared with his despatch box on the bench, and so far there was nothing to object to. He then went down into the witness box and stated his case, and *after this* returned to the bench. To this last proceeding there is clearly room for objection. Having taken the position of a party in the case, he should not have returned to the Bench. This is a rule invariably observed, and which ought not to be deviated from. It certainly did not seem right in a case in which the management of the Police Force was in issue, that the Magistrate should have to sit with the CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT on one side, and the DEPUTY-SUPERINTENDENT on the other. The presiding Magistrate, we recollect, exercised very good discrimination with respect to an objection "to the whole course of the proceedings," which MR. DEANE raised when the defendant began to bring forward his witnesses to prove the alleged Police grievances, which he considered justified him in writing the letter to the GOVERNOR, that is to say, he overruled the objection, and allowed the case to go on. But in some other like case, an objection of the kind might be considered valid, and, if it were necessary to refuse to hear witnesses, the matter would present a very unfortunate appearance, and would assuredly lead to an impression among the men that they were not able to obtain even handed justice at the Police Court, seeing that the CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT—as it would appear to them—could influence the course of the decision.

To return, however, to the matter which has immediately called forth these remarks, it seems quite out of all ordinary order that the prosecutor in a case should be one of the Magistrates to hear it. There is nothing in regard to which judges at home are so strict as that nobody in the remotest degree interested in a case should sit in connection with it, and every reason which exists for this should have double force out here where we have to deal with a large native community who are very apt to misunderstand the bearing of our actions, and are the first to suspect that official influence may be used improperly. In general, it should be made a rule that nobody, whether he be a Justice of the Peace or not, should be permitted to sit on the Bench in any case in which he is a party. Good taste would in most cases dictate the propriety of this course, but in the event of any one not seeing it for himself, it would not be at all too much for the Magistrate simply to point it out to him. In regard to the Superintendent of Police individually, we can see no reason why he should sit on the bench at all. It is true that he and MR. CREAGH are Justices of the Peace, but they are only so in so far as it is necessary for them to act in that capacity as regards Police duties, and there is, therefore, no real reason to extend to them the courtesy extended to ordinary justices. As regards their position in the Police, so far from its being a reason in favour of their sitting on the bench, it is one in precisely the opposite direction. In almost all cases in which they appear in the Police Court they are either directly concerned as prosecutors or scarcely less directly as the heads of the Police Force, some members of which bring forward the case; and there are, therefore, scarcely any occasions when there is not an objection to their being on the Bench. Under such circumstances, it would be far better for them, as a matter of course, to take their places in some other part of the Court; and it might be advisable that special seats should be placed for them in a convenient place, at the table, or elsewhere below the Bench.

The *Iron Duke* which was to have left yesterday, has not yet gone.

We recently stated that it has been proposed to do away with the boxes at the Theatre Royal, City Hall. We now hear that the boxes of the Lusitano Theatre will also be abolished.

The *Government Gazette* of Saturday announces that the Ordinance for the erection of Light-houses and buoys has been approved by the Home Government.

The French man-of-war vessel, *Montcalm*, which arrived on Saturday, at 1.30 p.m., after having moored, saluted the British flag at 2 o'clock, which was returned by the shore battery. A salute to the British Admiral was returned by H.M.S. *Iron Duke*.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

18th April.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "ELLEN LEWIS."

Charles McGee, chief officer of the British bark *Ellen Lewis*, charged two seamen named Basilio Cavaco and Alberto Francisco, with leaving the ship without permission on the 18th instant.

Complainant said he thought defendants left intending to desert.

Defendants said they had permission from the tindal to go on shore.

P.C. 60 stated that defendants swam on shore.

The defendants were sent to three days' hard labour each.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

18th April.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

THEFT.

Chan, an elderly Malay seaman, charged a tailor, named Lok-a-loi, with stealing a pocket handkerchief containing $17, which he dropped. The defendant denied the charge, but the case being proven against him, he was sent to 21 days' hard labour.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

The case in which Li-a-chang, chair coolie to H.E. the Governor, was charged with stealing a rack or dog chain came on again.

The compradore to H.E. the Governor gave the defendant a good character, and said that he never did anything wrong. He had been in the employ for ten months. The rack chains were in his room, and defendant had no right there without first acquainting him.

Defendant, after a caution, was discharged.

INSANITY.

The case in which Pang-a-ho, an insane man, charged with escaping out of the Government Civil Hospital, and taking with him a blanket and a suit of clothing, came on again.

Chinese constable, No. 275, said the defendant became insane in consequence of losing a son.

The mother of defendant being in court, he was handed over to her.

DESERTION.

John Melsop, a private in H. M.'s 80th Regiment, was charged by P. C. Nelson No. 5, with being a deserter.

Complainant said he saw the description of the defendant hanging up in the charge room, and knowing him personally he went in search of him, and found him in East-street, Taipingshan. Complainant said that he did not think defendant intended to desert, as he was in possession of 15 to 16 years' good character, and was in full uniform walking about towards Hollywood road.

Mr. Mitchell said he noticed the description was dated the 18th, and stated the desertion took place on the 17th, Friday.

Inspector Grey said that since there had been so many desertions, the authorities now sent the descriptions out twenty-four hours after. Before they used to let five days pass before sending.

Defendant said he had no occasion to desert, if he wanted to leave he could do so by claiming his discharge. He only left the barracks without leave, and that only at 9 p.m. on Friday night. When the constable saw him he was going back to the barracks at 10 a.m. on Saturday. He was simply away without leave.

Defendant was remanded to gaol pending instructions from the military authorities.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

The case in which Lin-a-kam, master of fishing boat No. 754, was charged with the unlawful possession of three bags of coals at Yowmah-tee, was further remanded to Monday (this day), as the evidence was not completed.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ., JAMES GREIG ESQ., AND CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT DEANE.

APPLICATION FOR REHEARING.

Mr. Brereton appeared to renew his application, the three justices being present, for a rehearing of the "aiding and abbeting case" tried on the 8th instant, in which his client Mahomed Fukeer, a boarding-house keeper, had been convicted and fined £100, and his licence taken away, for aiding a private soldier named James Graham to desert from the 80th Regiment.

Mr. Brereton said that he based his application on three grounds, 1st, his client being a native of Madras, was not well versed in the English language; 2nd, being apprehended in court by surprise, he was without professional assistance; 3rd, that the evidence of James Graham, a deserter, was not corroborated. Mr. Brereton also stated he would contend that the court which tried the case was not properly constituted, in that one of the justices, Mr. Deane, was virtually the prosecutor, and being thus interested in the case was disqualified. In support of his argument, he quoted Broom's Legal maxims, and illustrated the point by one case in which the writer had to withdraw in consequence of being concerned in the case; and another in which Mr. Justice Crompton had to withdraw from the bench in a case, because when at the bar he held the brief.

Mr. Deane drew Mr. Brereton's attention to a time when under Ordinance 12 of 1844, the Superintendent of Police was one of the Police Magistrates, but this Ordinance had since been repealed.

Mr. Brereton remarked that the law which sanctioned such a state of things was bad, and again quoted Broom's Legal Maxims, to shew that an Imperial Act which purported the sanction of such a state of circumstances was null and void, and contrary to natural equity.

After some further argument, the justices granted Mr. Brereton's application for a rehearing, and informed him that a day would be fixed when it was ascertained that Inspector Grey was ready with the evidence in the case, remarking at the same time that they did not hold with Mr. Brereton's contention that the Court had been improperly constituted.

THE CHINESE EMIGRATION ORDINANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—The following figures were compiled to show what changes had taken place in the manner of conducting Chinese Emigration, although no corresponding changes have taken place in the law, but they also show the great expansion that the shipping trade has experienced. Previous to Capt. Thomsett's appointment in 1861, the Harbour Master's reports in the *Government Gazette* are most meagre, and do not even show the clearance of ships from Hongkong, but since that date they have been very full, and are still being improved.

Ships which cleared from Hongkong with Cargoes.

	For Chinese Ports.		For Foreign Ports.		Total.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
1861	540	233,701	238	148,349	778	382,050
1873	20,139	2,207,463	674	554,832	20,718	2,762,284

Emigrant Ships which cleared.

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Avg. per Ship.	No. of Pass.	Avg. Pass. per Ship.	Avg. ton. per Pass.
1857	70	31,670	691	25,960	371	2·37
1861	37	38,852	1,050	12,840	347	3·02
1873	103	149,244	1,449	28,768	279	5·19

In 1857 and 1861, the Emigrant Ships were entirely sailing vessels, whilst in 1873, there were 95 Steamers and only 8 sailing vessels. The average tonnage per Passenger by the Steamers was 5·45, but by the sailing vessels 2·50.

Comparative Sizes of Emigrant Ships.

	Ships.		Passengers.		Avg. Passengers per Ship.	
	1861	1873	1861	1873	1861	1873
Under 500 tons	none	17	none	2,301	none	135
From 500 to 1,000	18	38	4,212	6,154	235	171
,, 1,000 ,, 1,500	15	23	5,500	6,011	367	261
,, 1,500 ,, 2,000	2	10	1,202	3,788	601	379
,, 2,000 ,, 2,500	2	none	1,887	none	943	none
,, 3,500 ,, 4,500	none	17	none	10,504	none	618

The 17 small Steamers under 500 tons as shown above, only undertook the short voyage to Manila.

Destination of Emigrants.

1861		1873	
San Francisco	7,734	San Francisco and Portland	17,634
Sydney	2,809	Sydney and New Zealand	600
Demerara	2,297	Singapore and Penang	7,743
		Manila	2,447
		Bangkok	344

The Chinese Passenger Act was passed when there was scarcely a single steamer plying on the China Seas, and when vessels were put upon the berth, or chartered expressly to carry Emigrants. Now not a single steamer in 1873, was chartered expressly for that purpose, but the American mail and other regular lines of steamers advertised to leave on certain dates, took passengers and left, whether they had many or few, and the same result has followed as happened in Great Britain when the Railways gave increased facilities for moving about, *i.e.* a large increase in the number of travellers.

The Attorney-General admits that there are differences between existing circumstances, and those when the Ordinance was drawn up. Why then not attempt to bring the law into conformity with modern circumstances? It is not such a matter of life and death haste, as that the Consolidated Ordinance should be hurried through, without asking the Secretary of State whether or not it would be better to make alterations.

The Attorney-General further stated that it had been ascertained by enquiry that the existing rules regarding passage brokers worked satisfactorily, as they enabled the Government to exert a certain control over what was done, which would be impossible if anybody was allowed to act, and no one was responsible to Government for abuses. This is an exceedingly definite issue, and I affirm that under the present system Government exerts and can exert no control whatever, which they could not do even although passage brokers were abolished to-morrow. A licensed passage broker who merely signs his name to a contract ticket, and pockets his fee for so doing, cannot be held responsible by Government if anything goes wrong, as he is completely ignorant of all that has been done in engaging passengers. I never suggested that anybody should be allowed to act as a passage broker. I did suggest that the agents or charterers of a passenger ship should enter into a bond, and the Attorney-General cannot deny that they would be quite as responsible to Government, and more likely to know of abuses in engaging passengers than passage brokers, who are merely engaged to sign their names by these agents or charterers. The passengers could be passed by the Emigration officer just as at present, and the contract tickets be signed by the agents of the vessel instead of by a passage broker.

I further affirm, though not a lawyer, that the meaning of "passage broker" according to the Ordinance is the *charterer of an Emigrant ship*, and that consequently if, as now suggested, the agents or charterers of passenger ships performed the duties at present performed by licensed brokers, who do not charter ships, the intentions of the Ordinance would be more faithfully carried out both in the spirit and the letter than they now are.

The Attorney-General in saying that "the regulations under the Ordinance must meet two sets of circumstances—those connected with free emigration, and those connected with contract emigration, in which the men were upon a very different footing," assumes that the Ordinance does this. So far as I can understand the Ordinance, although it admits that there are free and contract emigrants, it makes no distinction between them, but puts them all upon the footing of contract emigrants, and in so far, therefore, even according to the Attorney-General's admission, the Ordinance is defective and unsuitable to the present times.

I am, yours faithfully,

D.W.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1874.

P.S.—An alteration having been made in the method of stating the amount of ships cleared, the first of the above tables is not quite correct, as it includes Chinese junks for 1873. No exact comparison can, therefore, be made, as only the totals of ships cleared are now shown in the tables. For 1873, the number of foreign built ships which cleared was 1846, with a tonnage of 1,337,278, which still shows a large increase over 1861.

MACAO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR SIR,—Having noticed in the *China Mail* of the 13th inst., a correspondence from Mr. Mesnier (private Secretary of Viscount S. Januario) contradicting in a most unqualified manner the item of news, which appeared in your issue of the 10th inst., with reference to the insult which he offered to Mr. J. da Silva, the editor of the *Independente*, I hasten to direct you these few lines, confirming what I wrote to you on the subject.

I annex to this a translation of the item of news under the heading *New insults!* which appeared in the *Independente* of yesterday, and which confirms the fact already alluded to by me.

By giving publicity to this letter in your next issue you will oblige,

Yours truly,

A CORRESPONDENT.

Macao, 17th April, 1874.

(*From the "Independente."*)

New Insults.—On the evening of 7th instant, a little before six o'clock, there passed by my door Pedro Gustaõ Mesnier on horseback; he turned his head upwards, and saw us at the window, and went on his way; and when he was twenty paces distant, turned his face and began to insult us with words and threatening us with his horsewhip he had in his hand. We invited him immediately to come back, and the little Quixote went without delay into the stables of Viscount S. Januario. We went down to the street door, with a horsewhip also—an equal arm, waiting for the said bravado; but the man did not leave the stables; and we think he ran away through the door leading to the garden of the palace, and went to sit at the table of Viscount S. Januario and tell there perhaps his new feats. Had this gross insult taken place just under our window, we should certainly have thrown on the head of the insulter a few chairs, and such would be a better measure to prevent his having recourse to his supposed privileges to avoid punishment in the Court of Justice here.

We call again the attention of Viscount S. Januario to this insolence of his private Secretary. If His Excellency's boarders go on behaving in such a way, it is very likely that there would be now and then such sad cases to lament; as the natives of this country are not born slaves, and know how to repel insults and audacities wherever they come from.

[We give the above explanation as it has been forwarded to us, but there was possibly some misunderstanding as to the extent to which the supposed insult went.—Ed. *D.P.*]

WONDERFUL COINCIDENCE.

A few days ago the *Scotsman* mentioned that a Bible bound in calf and bearing the name of "William Sim," a Dundee man, and the date 1830, had been discovered in the stomach of a cod fish. This fact alone was remarkable enough, but still more extraordinary is another circumstance connected with the affair also reported by the *Scotsman*. On the very same day on which the strange discovery was made known to the public through its columns the heirs of the deceased Mr. Sim succeeded in obtaining a warrant in the Outer House of the Court of Session (from the Lord Ordinary Murel to uplift several hundreds of pounds belonging to the said William Sim, who was described in the legal proceedings as a sailor, a native of Dundee, who had gone to sea about 1834, and had not since been heard of. There can be little doubt that the Bible thus preserved in the cod-fish's stomach belonged to the lost William Sim, of Dundee, and although the Scotch papers have to their credit taken up the miraculous incident with as much fervour as though the sea serpent had appeared at this unusual season of the year, little or no notice has been taken of it as yet in this country. This is not to our credit, and that so little fuss has been made about the affair is a painful symptom of the morbid state to which the public appetite for news has been reduced by the Tichborne case and other sensational stories. Nothing short of a good murder will rouse the public from their apathy, yet surely the story of the cod-fish ought to satisfy any sensible person.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

M. ABOUT ON FRENCH POLITICS.

In the *Dix-Neuvième Siècle*, M. About writes as follows on the present state of French parties:—

We thank our contemporaries in the Republican press, Conservatives and Radicals, Parisians and provincials, for the support which they have spontaneously given us in our last misfortune. It is pleasant not to find oneself alone against coalition which disposes at its will of the public force; but there is something which is better still, and that is to feel and prove that we have the honour of belonging to the only Liberal party. The Bonapartist faction has conspired from 1815 to 1848, under the mask of Liberalism. It was seen too late that Cæsars and their followers had never desired liberty, except for themselves. The revolution of 1848 tore off all these masks; it was found that those who wore them had never aspired to anything more than the liberty of saying and doing everything with impunity against France. It is to this liberty that they erected a temple in the Rue de Poitiers. The doctrinaires of 1830, hastened to this shrine; Monarchists of the Right and Monarchists of the Left united with a common object, and formed the great party of the reaction. We all remember how the *gens de bien* of that period fell into their own trap, nor have we forgotten that they came out of it outrageous Liberals. Legitimists and Orleanists, pilgrims to Frohsdorf and visitors to Twickenham, seemed to have made a contract to labour for the emancipation of France. Imperial despotism found in them its most determined adversaries; nothing was more intelligible—it was in their way! They bravely condemned all the proceedings of the Empire; such as the official candidateships, administrative centralisation, preliminary authorisations, suppression, communiqués, and interdicts on journals sold in the public thoroughfares. They have worn out their nails against this complete suit of armour, which protected the Empire against their own subversive selves. Read again and again the protestations of the doctrinaires, of the parliamentarians, of the Academicians, of the Beulés, the Broglies, the Decazes, and *tutti quanti*. The country believed them on their word, and with its incorrigible good faith, it must often have said to itself: How much happier we should be if we were governed by these men! Well, here they are in power; they administer, govern, and reign; there is nothing to prevent them from giving us all the liberties which they formerly demanded so loudly for themselves and us. But no; they have got their own freedom of action, and they think matters are very well as they stand. France has become an indivisible property, which the Bonapartists, Royalists, and Orleanists farm to their common profit and peril, according to the best methods of 1820, 1840, and 1860. They give us the religious liberty of the Restoration, and the political liberty of the Second Empire, while their Commission of Thirty is preparing to restore the electoral franchise of the Guizot Ministry. How long will they remain united? It would be difficult to say, and we know only too well that each of the three Monarchical parties is plotting to take the place of the other two. But, whichever one succeeds in imposing itself on the country, it would govern, you may be sure, in the same spirit which now animates the Bonapartists, Legitimists, and Orleanists. History is there to teach us that if the Monarchists out of power have sometimes been liberal, the Monarchists in power are, and will always be, the enemies of national liberties. A Liberal Monarchy is possible in England, Italy, and Belgium, but there is no Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire sufficiently clever to acclimatise it in France. The throne of Louis XIV. is bewitched. Whether you put upon it an artillery lieutenant or an accomplished attorney, he will be sure to become in a fortnight as despotic and violent as Louis XIV. himself, and false superiority, arrogance, and intolerance will instinctively gather round him. This is why we shall never be tired of saying to the respectable people, who love liberty for its own sake, "Without the Republic there can be no liberty." Let us add that a Republic presided over by a prince would not be a Republic.

CHINAMEN OUT OF CHINA.

Of late years we have heard so much of "Chinese cheap labour" from various parts of the world that it is somewhat difficult to realize the fact that not more than 200,000 Chinamen are working in foreign countries at the present time. Even this number is quite an outside estimate. America and Australia have so far been the favourite resorts for Chinese emigrants. Allowing 130,000 for the former country and 30,000 for the latter, 40,000 are left for Peru, the Sandwich Islands, and other places; evidently a more than sufficient margin. Yet the anxiety and alarm shown have been altogether out of proportion to these figures. We cannot help thinking that this is one of those cases—more common perhaps than is readily admitted—in which imagination plays a considerable part. Irishmen have emigrated and are still emigrating in far larger numbers than the Chinese, and they are more troublesome to deal with in the countries in which they settle. Nevertheless the Irishman is looked upon as a necessary evil in new lands, and tolerated accordingly. The Chinaman, however, is always regarded as an intruder. They are the only Asiatic race which, if they were secure from ill-treatment, would without special urging leave their native country freely. And even the most ignorant of those among whom they come have a hazy notion that there are 400,000,000 or more similar strange-looking people tightly packed at home and ready enough to seek their fortune elsewhere. The storehouse of labour seems practically inexhaustible. A dread of what might happen if capitalists could command and control these vast hordes of workmen as against men of their own race has made the labouring class, at any rate, blind to their good qualities. The Americans, for instance, were fain to admit that the Chinese came out grandly in the construction of the Pacific Railway. But that has nowise abated the sullen hostility with which they are regarded in California, and it needs but little to stir up this enmity to take a much more active shape than that of mere petitions to Congress. We, too, insist upon forcing ourselves and our commerce upon the Chinese, but the most peaceful invasion on their side would, we take it, be resented by our trade unionists in very practical fashion. It is well enough that we should balance our Indian budget by debauching them with opium, and if need be we must support our position in that respect by war as before. They had better not emigrate to England none the less.

We have been led to make these remarks by the news of a little mis-understanding which has arisen recently in Victoria. The miners at the Lothair Mine struck for an increase of their already high wages. Other miners in the neighbourhood who at first were ready to take the wages then paid were persuaded to stand aloof. As a last resort, the owners engaged a body of Chinamen who were brought into the place accompanied by police. The colonial miners were in no mood to put up with this. They attacked police and Chinamen together, and worsted them, inflicting serious injuries on many. Eventually the Chinamen were obliged to give way, the original miners remained masters of the field, and the mine stands idle. The Victorian Government, afraid to lose the mining vote in the colony, behaved in a most cowardly manner and took no active proceedings against the rioters. Clearly, therefore, the line of democratic freedom in Victoria is drawn at industrious Asiatics, and if they seek work on equal terms with European colonists they do so at the risk of their lives. This, taken in conjunction with the harshness shown towards them in California and the massacre reported from South America, ought to keep the Chinese at home for the present.

And yet it seems a pity that this emigration, small as it is, should be checked. A Chinaman is qualified to do much that cannot be so well or so cheaply done by the white man. He can work, and work well, in a great variety of climates. A German, so the saying runs, will dine off a bone which an Englishman has picked. A Chinaman will fare sumptuously after both the Europeans have done their worst. It may perhaps be an exaggeration to couple the Chinese with the French as the best cooks in the world. But those who have most experience of their powers rate them highly, and in the capacity for making much out of little they are in no way inferior to the great leaders of European gastronomy. In many a bush township a Chinaman is the only human being who has the sense to devote his spare time to the cultivation and irrigation of vegetables. Who would not have charitable feelings towards the man who in a dry and thirsty land can for a consideration furnish you with the crispest of lettuces on a hot summer's day? Give a Chinaman a bit of land, and if anything can be done with it at all he will turn it into a market-garden. His capacity for getting to places where his labour may be wanted, when once he has begun to roam, is remarkable. In 1869, when Fiji was not so well known as it is now, a labour vessel chanced to call at one of the remotest plantations. A Chinaman at once stepped ashore, and, walking to the planter's house, inquired if any hands would be wanted next season, as by that time he and 300 more then at work in Tahiti (!) would be ready to take a fresh engagement. He had come to Fiji, so both he and the skipper averred, for that particular purpose. Most of them have a "dead horse" to work off on first landing in the shape of their passage-money and advances paid by some great Chinese house. They are, therefore, let out into a sort of mitigated slavery until they have cleared this. Nothing but the most unremitting industry enables them to become fairly their own masters. And when once they have got a little money they quickly go out of the mere labouring class. In this respect they resemble the jews and genuine Americans. All of them being educated to a fair point, there is nothing to keep them back. And it is noteworthy that, passionately addicted as they are to opium—and one of the best freights for the up-country coaches is the opium case—they rarely take to it abroad to excess until they have made their "pile." Some of the richest and most influential importers in Melbourne, San Francisco, and Honolulu came out as common labourers, with their great round hats and coarse clothing. On the gold fields, of course, they are familiar figures, and many claims which have been abandoned as too poor have afforded them the means of returning to China with a comparative fortune. In short, for steady, dogged, persistent labour, under proper direction Chinamen are almost unequalled. To counterbalance their frugality, their industry, and, as a rule, their quiet peaceful behaviour, they certainly have drawbacks that, apart from the cheapness of their labour, account for the enmity felt towards them by the rest of the population. In the first place, they have until recently brought with them no women. This has often given rise to serious troubles. A white woman who has once taken up with a Chinaman rarely leaves him. A famous and dramatic trial which took place some years ago at Melbourne threw some light upon this. Next they have a knack of carrying out their own peculiar system of law and equity quite regardless of the customs of the country in which they may be temporarily resident. Some singular instances of the secret and relentless way in which they enforce their rules among themselves have been discovered in California. In Victoria, it is believed that in one case at least an innocent Chinaman has been hanged for murder by arrangement, his own confession confirming the evidence of his fellows and exonerating the guilty party. One Chinaman is so uncommonly like another to the eye of an unpractised European that it is almost impossible to get valuable outside evidence on such a matter. Then, again, their districts in the cities are generally most abominably dirty and overcrowded. The Chinese quarter of San Francisco is one of the shows of the place. Little Bourke-street, which runs parallel to the principal business-street in Melbourne, is too, beyond all question a most filthy hole. Still we could point to courts and alleys within a stone's throw of the Houses of Parliament, to say nothing of the waterside dens near the docks, which are worse even than these in the way of dirt and unwholesomeness. Remissness on the part of the municipal authorities and greed on the part of the landlords are the causes in each case. Lastly, in the matter of gambling Chinamen are quite unmanageable. Gamble they will, though raid after raid be made upon their gaming-tables. And the extent to which they carry the practice is barely conceivable. Chinamen have been known to gamble themselves away when they had nothing else to play for. Their passion for gambling and their indifference to life were both curiously shown on Mr. Stuart's plantation at Tahiti—a plantation, by the way, which by means of the *Mearoa* and other vessels was responsible for much of what is called the South Sea Slave Trade—where at one time more than 400 Chinamen were employed. A complete epidemic of suicide broke out among them. They were not ill-used, nor were they ill-paid, nor was the labour painful and distressing, like that on the ill-famed Guano Islands. Still the mania for self-destruction spread. This was a serious matter for the owners of the plantation, inasmuch as each Chinaman who thus put himself out of the world had, counting his passage, outfit, &c., cost a good round sum, and was bound over to work for a certain number of years at a fixed rate of wages. It was found upon examination that the suicides took place because the Chinamen, who had gambled away all their money in hand and to come as well as their persons, thought existence a burden. All sorts of devices were tried to stop the gambling, but to no purpose. At last the manager hit upon the bright idea of making the survivors of each gang of twenty men pay the full value of the one who made away with himself. After this there were no more suicides. It may be observed that one of the difficulties in dealing with Chinamen both in Tahiti and in the Sandwich Islands, where they are much employed, arises from the fact that some of those who emigrate are skilled workmen, and are consequently much disinclined to devote their time to field-labour unless they are offered special inducements. This the planter too often does not understand, and attributes their hesitation to laziness or determination to break their contract.

There are such vast tracts distributed over the earth's surface which the Chinese could and would cultivate to advantage, but which are now quite useless, that it is impossible not to hope that ere long arrangements will be made to afford the security to their emigrants which is now lacking. If their numbers were increased a hundredfold, they would not suffice for the development of the idle wealth of South America, Jamaica, and the Southern States. And so far as can be seen, they are the only people who could be induced to undertake the work on a large scale. At present, however, all the steps which are being taken tend to their discouragement.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PARTIES IN FRANCE.

The following letter has been lately addressed to M. Rouher (Bonapartist) by the Marquis de Franclieu (Legitimist): "Versailles, February 14th, 1874. Monsieur—You say in a letter published in all the journals yesterday: 'When the moment arrives, only two forms of government will be in presence—the Republic and the Empire.' I beg your pardon; you are under a strange error there. The Republic and the Empire are not two distinct things; both were, under two different forms, the same expression of the Revolution. Both remain the destructive force which has already three times urged my country to its loss. Will you deny that in 1814, in 1815, and in 1870 the Empire delivered us, hands and feet bound, to the foreigner, after having annihilated all our national forces? You therefore consider yourself as condemned to complete your infernal work? No, Monsieur, when the time arrives you will only make one of the Revolution and the Empire, and you will find in face of you, Who?—the King, that old principle of life, always equally powerful, invariably coming to save France when everything seems desperate. Accept, I beg you, Monsieur, this expression of my patriotic sentiments.—DE FRANCLIEU."

THE JUDGES AND THE PRESS.

The *Telegraph*, referring to some remarks made by Mr. Justice Mellor very recently, discusses the question how far the restrictions placed at present upon the press, with reference to the discussion of legal proceedings *pendente lite*, are or are not conducive to the interests of justice. The reason (the *Telegraph* says) by which the existing system is upheld is based on the necessity of protecting the jury from external influences rather than the judges from insult. If, it is said, newspapers were allowed to discuss trials still pending, the jury's minds would be insensibly biassed by what they read, and "trial by jury would become trial by press." We confess this argument seems to us to rest upon a fallacy. As a matter of fact, the very diversity of opinion that is certain to prevail among the members of a free press is an antidote to its power of influencing the public mind. If the minds of a body of jurymen are so peculiarly constituted that they cannot read a newspaper article, and yet retain their own freedom of judgment on an issue with which they are naturally more conversant than the writer can be, the fact is a complete condemnation of the whole system of trial by jury. We may fairly say that, if ever men were exposed to external influences, it was the Tichborne jury. Probably not a day passed without each one of them being called upon in his own home, in social meetings, in his coming to and going from the trial, to listen to excited arguments, and take part in active controversy about the question whether the Claimant was butcher or baronet. To say that gentlemen who could resist such influences as these would have succumbed at once to an article in a paper is simply absurd.

SCHOOL BOARD COMPULSORY POWERS.

The *Times*, commenting on the School Board case reported in this paper recently, observes: Where the kind of jurisdiction conferred by law is somewhat unusual in its nature, and may be easily made oppressive, it is the more necessary to insist that it shall be exercised with the utmost caution. It would be very easy for a too zealous school board officer and a too injudicious police magistrate to cause such annoyance as Mr. Arnold has threatened to the whole of Belgravia, and they might make the provisions of the law absolutely intolerable without in the least degree exceeding their strictly legal powers. It is, of course, true that in the eye of the law all men are equal, and that all are alike bound to the due discharge of the duties which the law prescribes. We would allow no immunity in this respect to the inhabitants of Eaton and Belgrave-squares, or to even more exalted personages than are to be found residing in either of them. We cannot forget, however, that the duty of providing education has never been neglected among the upper and middle classes. We may be sure that if the districts in question had been the only ones with which it was desired to deal, we should have heard nothing of the compulsory clauses of the Education Act. The case is far otherwise among those for whose benefit the provisions in question were really intended. The compulsory clauses apply to all, but are very far from being equally necessary for all. Nor need compulsion be less really absurd when applied to the children of respectable mechanics than to the children of lords and squires. A child who is taught well already, and whose parents are desirous that he should learn what his future career requires, ought to be left alone, in whatever rank he may be found.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

RENDERING WOOD UNINFLAMMABLE.

The late fire at the Pantechnicon gives interest to any invention having for its object the prevention of similar disasters. A few days since experiments were made at Woolwich to test a process discovered by Dr. Thomas Jones for rendering wood uninflammable. The first experiment was with some shavings, which, after being soaked in the preparation, were thrown on a bright fire. Instead of blazing they were merely charred, without emitting flame. On a match being applied to a heap of prepared shavings they refused to ignite. A large pile of prepared wood, being saturated with paraffin, remained unburnt, although the oil on its surface gave forth fierce flames. When a similar test was applied to a heap of unprepared wood the greater part was consumed in a quarter of an hour. But the most crucial experiment was the last. A quantity of gunpowder, packed in a wrapper of prepared brown paper, was inserted in a cask previously saturated with Dr. Jones's solution. This barrel being turned on its end, paraffin was lighted on the top, with no effect either on the wood or inclosed powder. The barrel being reversed, lighted shavings were dropped upon the packet of powder, but they burnt out without causing any explosion. In fact, the powder, on being taken out and submitted to experiment, retained all its strength. Dr. Jones does not claim for his invention that it renders substances incombustible. All he maintains is, that by employing his process the progress of a fire would be greatly delayed, since substances saturated would give off no flame. The late Woolwich experiments prove that, under certain conditions, this very desirable result can be attained. Until more extensive trial it is impossible to decide upon the exact merits of this invention, and we are therefore glad to see that the experiment will be repeated on a larger scale. Should these prove equally successful with the last, one influence leading to the rapid spread of fires will disappear. At one time the flames at the Pantechnicon threatened to seize Belgravia, although the building was completely detached. No one who saw the fiery tongues leaping over Lowndes-square will doubt the great importance of any invention claiming to prevent their emission.

BALLOTING A MINISTER.

The use of the ballot is extending itself in an unexpected direction. At Paisley it has just been used in the appointment of a minister to the Middle parish church. What the *Glasgow News* euphemistically calls the "interesting ceremony" was conducted "as nearly independent of the Presbytery as possibly could be." The ecclesiastical trustees in whom the living is vested made the necessary arrangements. Every member of the congregation, male and female, whose name had been for one year on the roll of communicants, was supplied with voting papers containing the names of the rival candidates, and at the appointed hour a chairman was elected to perform the duties of returning-officer. Having directed the electors how to act, and counselled them to "get fresh ballot papers if they had in any way defaced those which had been served," this functionary, amidst much laughter, exhibited the ballot-box "to show that it was empty." Thereupon voting commenced, and was continued till the occupants of each pew had deposited their ballot papers in the box. The votes having been counted, and the numbers for each candidate announced, the chairman formally declared the reverend gentleman who headed the poll "duly elected the minister of the church and parish." We have been accustomed to ridicule the annual sale of sittings in the chapel of the Rev. Ward Beecher. The proceedings in the church at Paisley, in which, having offered up prayer, the chairman creates laughter by exhibiting the ballot-box in the manner of a juggler about to impose on his audience is, to our thinking, much more discreditable.—*Globe.*

VOLTIGEUR.

Voltigeur, the most famous horse owned by the late Lord Zetland, has followed the Flying Dutchman, against whom he was pitted in the most sensational match of modern times, to the grave, and though he did not achieve that renown at the stud which his performances on the turf seemed to foreshadow, he was at least the sire of many race-horses of average merit. His breeder failed to find a purchaser for him when he was put up to auction at the Doncaster yearling sales, but he eventually became the property of Lord Zetland, for whom he secured both the Derby and the St. Leger, though in the latter race he ran a dead heat with Russborough, and only just beat him in the deciding trial. Within two days of this remarkable performance, he was brought out to oppose the Flying Dutchman, who had also won both the Derby and the St. Leger the previous year, in the Doncaster Cup, then an event of the first importance, and it was because of his unexpected victory over Lord Eglinton's horse that the match was made between the pair at York in the following spring. There is no need to recall the circumstances under which Voltigeur met with his defeat from "the Dutchman," but a general impression prevailed at the time that he had been over-trained for this event. The best of his produce were Vedette, who won the Two Thousand Guineas, as he would have secured the Derby had he been nominated for that event, and Buckstone, who, after carrying Mr. Merry's colours into a place for the Derby and St. Leger, made a dead heat with Tim Whiffler for the Ascot Cup, and beat him in the deciding contest. But he will perhaps be still longer remembered as the subject of one of Sir Edwin Landseer's greatest pictures, and if he fails to take rank with Stockwell or Newminster as a progenitor of thoroughbreds, he will at least be recollected as a racehorse of more than average merit, belonging to one of the best sportsmen ever connected with the turf.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

TEETOTAL PUBLIC-HOUSES.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided at a meeting held at the London Tavern with the view of forming a "People's Café Company." The object of the promoters of the scheme is to establish places of resort and recreation for working men, conducted on temperance principles, but sufficiently attractive to compete with the beershop and the gin-palace. The promoters, in a preliminary notice which they have issued, point to the success that has attended Gatti's establishment in King William-street, Strand; Dr. Barnardo's Coffee Palace, near Burdett-road station; and Mr. Corbett's dining-rooms, in Glasgow, as a proof that the people will not be wanting to make use of such places when the places are ready for them. Dr. Barnardo and Mr. Corbett were present, and stated the result of their experiences on the subject. Canon Ellison advocated the establishment in London and other large towns of street booths, after the fashion in Paris, for the sale of summer beverages. Sir Charles Trevelyan also spoke, and promised to do all he could in support of the proposed plan. The Earl of Shaftesbury said that the scheme, if carried on at all, must be conducted upon strictly commercial principles, which, of course, might at the same time embrace the philanthropic principles mentioned in the prospectus. The working-man should be fairly started, and then left to fight his own battles. What the company had to do was to place itself to these men in the same position as the big brewer stood to the public-house keeper—lend them money to start these houses, and then leave the management to them, merely stipulating that it should be conducted on strictly temperance principles. His lordship proposed that a preliminary committee should be formed to draw up the prospectus, issue circulars, and consider generally the various matters of detail that were necessary to the regular formation of the company and a formal appointment of a board of directors. A list of names, among which were those of the chairman himself and Canon Ellison, and also of Mr. Kenward and Mr. Winton, as representatives of the working men, was accordingly submitted to the meeting and approved.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FLORINS AND HALF-CROWNS AND A DECIMAL COINAGE.

(*Economist.*)

An excellent measure lately adopted by the Master of the Mint has had an issue which will, perhaps, be unexpected in some quarters. A large number of florins being now in circulation, and the time having arrived when it must be decided whether the half-crowns it was intended to withdraw are to be called in or arrangements made for coining additional pieces, the Master of the Mint issued a circular to bankers inviting their opinions as to the coin for which they had preference. The answer, we are now informed, is overwhelmingly in favour of having *both* co[illegible] in use, the inconvenience which was [illegible]d to result from two coins of such nea[illegible]alue being represented as *nil* by those who have most to do with the handling of coins, while, in fact, instead of inconvenience, they find a great advantage in the two coins. As a consequence of these replies the Master of the Mint has decided to continue the coinage of half-crowns and florins. The decision will be disappointing both to the partisans of the decimal theory, who wanted to use the florin as the thin edge of the wedge of a decimal system, and to the partisans of the old system, who hated the new coin precisely for that reason. The truth is, however, that the question of coins in use ought not to be mixed up with that of decimals at all. What decimals are wanted for is in a money of account, while coins ought to be struck in view of all practical requirements, whether they are tenths or multiples of tenths of some particular unit or not. Practically it is discovered that in the English plan of sovereigns divisible into twenty shillings, it is convenient for common use to have a coin dividing the sovereign into tenths and another dividing it into eighths. It might still be convenient to retain a similar division of coins even if a decimal system were introduced. A good deal has, no doubt, been urged in favour of the use of a decimal system of coins to the exclusion of others as a means of familiarising the multitude with the notion of a decimal money; but this is a hard way of teaching the lesson of decimals, and, perhaps, tends to create an unnecessary prejudice against the promoters of a decimal system. It involves a serious practical inconvenience to the existing generation for the sake of its successors. Let the object be to establish a decimal money as speedily as may be possible, but let the question of the denomination of coins in common use and their proportions to units in the decimal system be decided solely by considerations of practical convenience. As it is the attempt to introduce a decimal system by means of the coins has been a complete failure so far as the experiment of the florin is concerned. We have only got a new coin which has unanticipated conveniences, and which fits in surprisingly with an older coin with which it was expected to compete, and that is all. It is not the first instance of the working of legislation in financial matters being something not only altogether different from what was expected, but quite out of relation to the theories upon which the legislation was based.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

184TH DAY.—23RD FEBRUARY, 1874.

Resuming his summing-up, the Lord Chief-Justice yesterday called the attention of the jury to the circumstances of Roger Tichborne's life at Stonyhurst, and proceeded to point out how much of it and its circumstances the defendant recollects, or, as the case may be, has forgotten. The investigation in question is, of course, simplified by the fact that the defendant whilst in Australia seemed unaware that he had ever been at Stonyhurst at all, and declared that the place of his education had been "the High School, Southampton." The Lord Chief-Justice, however, instead of dwelling upon this single point, went carefully over the whole of the Stonyhurst evidence, calling the attention of the jury to the fact that the defendant had forgotten what a "quadrangle" was; that he had forgotten that Roger Tichborne, while a philosopher, was lodged in "the seminary;" that he confounded "seminary" with "cemetery;" that he said Roger Tichborne dwelt in "the cottages" outside the precinct of the College; and that he further said that he went or "was sent" to "the cottages" for a most disgraceful reason—a suggestion which was, his lordship added, as gratuitous a piece of invention on the part of a counsel as could well be conceived. Nor was this all. The defendant had never heard of Hurst-green or of Hodder—names with which every Stonyhurst boy was familiar. He had said that while at Stonyhurst he had studied Hebrew, which Roger Tichborne had not done; but had, at the same time, forgotten that Hebrew was read and written, not from left to right, but from right to left. He admitted that he had read both Greek and Latin; but was yet unable to say whether he had ever read a complete Greek sentence, and had forgotten the Greek alphabet. A copy of "Virgil" had been put into his hands, and he had said that he "believed" it was Greek; while, with regard to "Cæsar," he had forgotten whether the memorable "Commentaries" were written in Greek or in Latin, or whether they were in verse or in prose, but had been upon the whole under the impression that they were in verse and in the Greek language. Of mathematics he had no notion. He had not so much as known whether mathematics were a part of chemistry, or chemistry a part of mathematics. Of "Euclid" he was profoundly ignorant. Of the Asses' Bridge he had never heard. He had confounded "chemistry" in its scientific acceptation with chemistry as it is studied in a druggist's shop. He had confused physiology with physiognomy—two things about as distinct as could well be wished. His ignorance of Latin had even extended itself to the old Stonyhurst mottoes and *sigla*. He had just known that A.M.D.G.—*Ad majorem Dei gloriam*—meant something about "God's glory;" and he had boldly declared that L.D.S.—*Laus Deo semper*—meant "the laws of God for ever." But the matter did not end here. He had forgotten all those small details about Stonyhurst which a schoolboy, however little his mind may retain of his so-called "studies," never entirely forgets. He had forgotten the names of the Stonyhurst fathers; he had forgotten the length and the date of the Stonyhurst vacation; he had forgotten the Stonyhurst theatricals, and the very plays, the "Castle of Andalusia" and "No Dinner, but—However," in which he himself had taken a part. More than this, he had given an account of his own of the circumstances under which he left the College which was altogether unsupported by any evidence beyond his own oath, and was seriously at variance with other evidence of which the Court was in possession.

So, leaving Stonyhurst, his Lordship went on to call the attention of the jury to Roger Tichborne's vacation visits to Knoyle, to Burton Constable, to Bilston, to Tichborne, and other places; and to point out to them the entire ignorance which the defendant had displayed of all these incidents in Roger Tichborne's life. Thence he proceeded to deal with the evidence which is before the jury as to Roger's studies preparatory to his offering himself as a candidate for a commission. Roger, it was clear, and, to the best of his abilities—such as they were—worked zealously and well, and had been far from being the ignoramus Dr. Kenealy had represented him. The examination which he had had to pass before his commission was given him might not have been a very terrible one as examinations now are; but it had not been altogether a farce; and it was for the jury to say whether the defendant's absolute ignorance of all the things that poor Roger Tichborne had so carefully "got up" was or was not explainable.

These remarks his Lordship illustrated by copious and most carefully selected extracts from the cross-examination by Sir John Coleridge in the Court of Common Pleas; while, at the same time, he took occasion incidentally to remind the jury that in estimating the value of such knowledge as the defendant had evinced of either Stonyhurst or of Roger's military life after his arrival in England, they would also do well to bear in mind that whilst out in Australia he had been entirely silent as to Stonyhurst, and with regard to his Army career, had declared most solemnly that he had been for something like a fortnight a "private" in "the 66th Light Dragoons."

185TH DAY.—24TH FEBRUARY.

Resuming his summing-up, the Lord Chief-Justice yesterday called the attention of the jury to the circumstances of Roger Tichborne's visit to Knoyle in 1849. Old Mr. Seymour was Roger's grandfather, but the relationship was never acknowledged, or even hinted at in the family. Now, towards the end of 1849 Roger went down to Knoyle, and from Knoyle went over to Bath to pay a farewell visit to Mr. Seymour, who was then upon his deathbed. It was for the jury, of course, to say whether a man making such a visit under such circumstances would be ever likely to forget it. This was an important question; for that the defendant had forgotten all about Roger Tichborne's final visit to Mr. Seymour was, as the evidence showed, beyond doubt. And so his lordship went on to call the attention of the jury to Roger Tichborne's "military" life, and to suggest that they should ask themselves how much of it the defendant really recollected. On the one hand there was the broad and startling fact that, before he arrived in England, the defendant was altogether ignorant of Roger Tichborne's military career. Then there was also the fact that after he had been for a short while in England he had evinced a most astonishing knowledge of regimental details, from the number of a horse down to the old jackdaw that used to hop about the barrack-yard at Cahir. And lastly there was the fact—to which the attention of the jury was now especially called—that the defendant was all but entirely oblivious of those events in Roger's life as a Carabineer which would be known, not to the rank and file of the regiment, but only to Roger himself and his brother officers. He had forgotten the somewhat singular circumstances under which Roger first joined the regiment, and how he was mistaken for the new French cook. He had forgotten the society in which he mixed at Dublin. He had forgotten all about his aunt, Lady Clanricarde, and the drawing-rooms at the Castle, and the Ladies St. Lawrence. He had told a most extraordinary and *primâ facie* absurd story about how Captain Polhill Turner had upon one occasion clubbed his men, and how he (Roger Tichborne) had given the word of command, and drawn the men out. He was ignorant of the Queen's Regulations. He had not known the difference between a squadron and a troop. He had made the Carabineers between 900 and 1,000, whereas their effective strength was in reality only about 330. He had forgotten that distinguished officer, Lord Fitzroy Somerset—afterwards Lord Raglan—who gave him his commission. And yet it might surely be argued that these were things which Roger Tichborne could hardly have forgotten. And it would consequently be for the jury to set all this against the defendant's recollection of the old jackdaw, and of the barrack-master's wig, and of the number upon the hoof of the farrier-major's horse; and to ask themselves, is this man Roger Tichborne or not? The matter, however, did not end here. The defendant had forgotten entirely the long and voluminous correspondence which the undoubted Roger Tichborne had carried on with Lady Doughty. He had forgotten the books which Roger Tichborne used to read, and of which he was most fond. He had even forgotten French, which was Roger Tichborne's mother tongue, and which up to the age of 24 he wrote by preference. At the time that Roger left England he spoke French and he read French; he embarked by preference in a French vessel, *la Pauline*, and he spoke French to her officers and crew. Now the defendant, as he had himself admitted, did not so much as know the French alphabet, and yet, singularly enough, he retained a smattering of the Spanish which he had picked up at Valparaiso and Melipilla. The question which the jury had to ask themselves was whether it was possible that a man should absolutely forget his mother tongue—the tongue which he had habitually used up to his 24th year.

From this point his lordship passed on to comment upon the very extensive and accurate knowledge which Roger undoubtedly possessed of the family property and of the incumbrances upon it, and to contrast it with the absolute ignorance which the defendant had displayed with regard to the very same matters. A better and more conclusive test, he observed, could hardly be desired. "But I pass away, gentlemen," said his lordship, "from this part of the case, and proceed to another, which is even more important, and with regard to which I must insist upon your whole and undivided attention." And with these words his lordship went on to deal with the crucial question of Roger Tichborne's relations with his cousin. After a most graphic and vivid sketch of the history of the young man's affection for Miss Doughty, and of those sad episodes in it which serve to illustrate the old saw that "the course of true love never yet ran smooth," his lordship begged the jury to contrast the facts of the case as they are set out in the letters which passed between Roger Tichborne and his aunt, Lady Doughty, with the facts as they were represented in the speech of Dr. Kenealy, and in the cross-examination of the defendant himself. When the jury came to ask themselves whether the defendant was or was not Roger Tichborne, they would also have to ask themselves whether, if he were Roger Tichborne, he would not have remembered the circumstances of his first and last and only affection; whether he would not have remembered how Lady Doughty did all she could to thwart his hopes; how she played fast and loose with him; how she imposed hard terms upon him; and how, finally, he had to leave England, with the one object of all his hopes and wishes as far off as ever. It might be said of him, observed his lordship, with very little change in the exquisite lines of Goldsmith:—

"Where'er I roam, whatever realms I see,
My heart, untravelled, fondly turns to thee;
Still to my cousin turns, with ceaseless pain,
And drags at each remove a lengthening chain."

There could, in short, be no manner of doubt that Roger had loved his cousin with a whole and undivided love; that his affection for her had been a turning point in his life; that its circumstances were never likely to be obliterated from his memory; and, all this being so, it was for the jury to say how far they could reconcile the defendant's assertion of his identity with Roger Tichborne with the broad fact that he had completely and entirely forgotten all the circumstances of this, the great and all-absorbing event of his life, and had actually allowed his counsel to assure the jury that Roger Tichborne's affection for his cousin was a mere animal passion—"not *eros*, but *epi humia*."

MISCELLANEOUS.

What instrument of war does the earth resemble?—A revolver.

BOGLE.—The elder Bogle is reported to be lying dangerously ill at the residence of the Claimant's wife. The announcement of the verdict in the case of the Claimant is said to have so overwhelmed him that his death is hourly expected.—*Echo.*

GOOD AND BAD.—Peter the Great listened with great attention to one of his court who was speaking ill of an absent person, then under the Imperial displeasure. At length he stopped the calumniator by asking, "Is there not a fair side also to the character of this person? Come, tell me his good qualities!"

The French Government is trying to make up in a small way for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine. It has entered into a treaty with the Sovereign of Tunis, whereby the island of Tabarca is ceded to France, preliminary to the cession of the river Megerda and Port Biserta. This port will be made a French arsenal.

The Archduchess Gisela, who was married to Prince Leopold of Bavaria last year, has given birth to a princess, and the news has been received with great rejoicing at Vienna. The grandfather of the child, the Emperor Francis Joseph, is only 44 years old, the grandmother 37, and the great grandfather (Archduke Francis Charles), 72.

A very good hit was made a day or two after an election by one of the defeated candidates. A gentleman approached him with, "Well, Mr. ——, how do you feel?" "Well," said he, "I feel, I suppose, pretty much as Lazarus did." "As Lazarus did!" said the first speaker. "How is that?" "Why," said he, "Lazarus was licked by dogs, and so was I."

The *Sémaphore* of Marseilles states that the authorities have just ordered the seizure of certain letters bearing, by the side of the address, a small photograph of the Prince Imperial, with the motto "Appeal to the People." A number of visiting cards in envelopes, marked with the same likeness, have been put into circulation in the city.

TICHBORNIANA.—The removal of all the books, papers, family photographs, oil paintings, maps of different parts of the globe, a model of the *Bella*, stupendous briefs, and all the other legal paraphernalia of the prosecution from the large office at Westminster occupied by the Solicitors to the Treasury during the late trial has just been completed. The most interesting of the *débris* was a huge album, containing life-like portraits of the Dormer, Arundell, Radcliffe, Lushington, Seymour, Tichborne, and Orton families, which are so arranged as to show at a glance contrasts in the *status* and physiognomy of the former ancient line and the Ortons with their pedigrees. This album will now be deposited in the archives of the trial.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 18TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $555, morning price, $562½, closing, large sales at $555 to $557½; New Benares, $545, morning price, closing $552½, fair business at $545 to $547½; Old Patna, $607½ to $610, small sales, holders firm; Malwa, $615 to $617½, small sales.

APRIL 19TH, EVENING.

Market quiet, but steady for all kinds, more sellers than buyers. Estimated stocks of Bengal, old and new, 1,600 chests.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/2¾
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/2¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3½ to 4/3¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/4¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/4¼
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72¾
Private, 30 days' sight 72¾

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares,—38 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,800 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 100 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$207 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$505 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$132 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$122 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—39 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—15¾ per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 115 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON APRIL 18TH, 1874.
As reported by Chinese.

Yellow Peas, 550 piculs, at $1.65, by Kin-foong to local trader.
White Sessamums, 20 bags, at $4.05, by Kin-tye-loong to travelling trader.
Animal Tallow, 10 packages, at Tls. 8.3.5.0, by Kin-tye-loong to travelling trader.
Milled Rice, 4,000 piculs, at $1.75, by Yuen-fat to local trader.
Fishmaw, 30 bags, at $15.50, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.
White Pepper, 100 bags, at $11.50, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.
White Sharksfins, 5 packages, at Tls. 24.5.0.0 by Man-shing-loong to travelling trader.
Potatoe Flour, 100 bags, Tls. 1.2.7.0, by Man-shing-loong to local trader.
White Wax, 2 pieces, at $68.50, by Wing-shing-shun to local trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Forward	Wm. Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Albatros	P. Hansen	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Burton Stather	Carphin	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Malay	B. P. Clough	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Oracle	Erquiaga		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Windward	Stannard		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. via YOKOHAMA	Great Republic (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 12th prox., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Anadyr (str.)	Rigodit		Messageries Maritimes	On 23rd inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	China (str.)	O. G. Perrins	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at noon.
SAIGON	Regalia (str.)	C. Harrison	Hongkong	Ah Yon	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
CALLAO	Florencia (str.)	G. G. y Garcia	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	To-day, 20th inst.
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, &c.	Tom Morton (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-day, at noon.
MANILA	Maria y Vicenta	Santa Coloma	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Madras (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA	Tchihatcheff (str.)	Witt		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Delta (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Yangtsze (str.)	A. Corner	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 22nd inst., at noon.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE just landed, ex S. S. *Glenartney*, French Mail, *Cawdor Castle*, and other late arrivals, a Large and Choice Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS as follows:—

FANCY FLANNELS and LIGHT TWEEDS for SUITS, made especially for the Climate.
WHITE and FANCY DUCKS and DRILLS.
The above Goods are made up to order under the careful supervision of a West End Cutter.

PAJAMA SUITS, in FANCY FLANNEL, TWILL, and LINEN; various patterns.
Gentlemen's LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Military Fronts.
Gentlemen's DRESS SHIRTS, Embroidered Fronts.
Gentlemen's REGATTA SHIRTS, with Collars attached.
Gentlemen's OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE TWILL SHIRTS, with Collars.
FELT HATS (Christy's make) of the latest styles.
WHITE, SPECKLED, and PANAMA STRAW HATS.
COLLARS, in all the newest shapes.
GRENADINE SCARVES and TIES, Fancy Colors, and BLACK SILK, COTTON, and MERINO HALF-HOSE, Striped and White.
UNDERVESTS and PANTS, in Silk, Gauze, Smedley's, and other makes.
HANDKERCHIEFS, Fine Cambric, Plain and Colored Borders.
SILK UMBRELLAS, with Plain and Fancy Sticks.
BOOTS and SHOES of Dawson's well-known make, best quality.
SOLAR PITH HATS and HELMETS, direct from Calcutta.
Ellwood's Patent Regulation HELMETS.
PORTMANTEAUS of Solid and Bazil Leather, in different sizes; also, the GLADSTONE TRAVELLING BAGS, and SOILED LINEN BAGS, necessaries on a voyage.
DRESS TRUNKS, for Ladies.
SETS of STUDS, SOLITAIRES and LINKS, in Gold and Ivory.
PERFUMERY, TOOTH POWDERS, OILS, POMADES, and other REQUISITES for the Toilet.

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Large Assortment of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS. ANTIMACASSARS.
WHITE and COLORED MOSQUITO NETS.
CRETONNE and other CHINTZ.
PLAIN and FANCY CURTAIN REPS, DAMASKS, &c.
PRINTED and EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.
BRASS WINDOW CORNICES, CURTAIN POLES, and FITTINGS.
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TOILET COVERS to match.
FINE SUMMER BLANKETS, in all sizes.
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DITTO, in Large Squares, with Border all round, suitable for Dining Rooms.
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A Large Assortment of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, in various sizes and colours.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
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J. LEMBKE.
3m 226 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

FOR SALE.
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Gladiateur, in Pints.
Carte Blanche, ,,
Carte Noire, ,,
J. LEMBKE.
3m 227 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

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Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
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ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which, the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 14,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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tf 405 Hongkong, 16th March, 1874.

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1m 482 Hongkong, 30th March, 1874.

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Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.
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tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

炭 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
SPECIAL ATTENTION of Shippers is called to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of (33⅓) THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. is allowed by this Company on ALL INSURANCES.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 270 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE.
ON and after the present date, a rebate of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Company.
By order of the Consulting Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 1805 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.
(*Calling off* SOMERSET, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, *and* KEPPEL BAY *to land Mails and Passengers.*)
THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Chartered Steamship "TOM MORTON" will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 20th inst., at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents.*
11d 547 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

FOR CALLAO *Direct.*
THE Peruvian A 1 Steamship "FLORENCIA," G. Garcia y Garcia, Commander, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched as above on the 20th April.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 454 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "MADRAS" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 17th April, 1874. [579

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "DELTA" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 17th April, 1874. [580

FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Russian Steamer "TCHIHATCHOFF," Witt, Master, expected here from Singapore on or about the 18th instant, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 559 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
THE well-known A 1 Clipper Barque "FORWARD," Wm. Whyte, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 228 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE A 1 Clipper Barque "BURTON STATHER," Capt. Carphin, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 582 Hongkong, 17th April, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
(*To follow the American Ship "Malay."*)
THE A 1 Clipper Ship "ORACLE," Erquiaga, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 575 Hongkong, 16th April, 1874.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Barque "MARIA Y VICENTA," Captain Santa Coloma, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 508 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Ship "MALAY," B. P. Clough, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 494 Hongkong, 1st April, 1874.

FOR HAMBURG.
THE A 1 German Bark "ALBATROS," Captain P. Hansen, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
479 Hongkong, 28th March, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10%) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓%) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.
On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10%) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

Intimations.

FOOCHOW DOCK.
PAGODA ANCHORAGE.
THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.
The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.
A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.
The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.
Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.
A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.
Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, respurred, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.
The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO.
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane.
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.
In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.
In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.
Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.
HING KEE.
1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.
ON THURSDAY, the 23rd April, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*ANADYR*," Commandant RIGODIT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 22nd April, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
Hongkong, 9th April, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*CHINA*," Captain O. G. PERRINS, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 25th April, at noon.
Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 24th idem.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.
CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen *from* the incorrectness in such declaration.
The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.
Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Blank Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 15th April, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
THE S.S. "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 12th May, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.
A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.
At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 11th May. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY, *Acting Agent.*
Hongkong, April 15th, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Manila.—Per *Mariveles*, to-day, the 20th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Singapore, Batavia, Somerset, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per steamer *Tom Morton*, to-day, the 20th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Callao.—Per S. S. *Florencia*, to-day, the 20th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Yangtsze*, to-day, the 20th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Yesso*, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at 11.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*ANADYR*" will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at noon, with the Mails—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Australia and New Zealand, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 23rd instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 22nd instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 23rd instant.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*CHINA*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 24th instant.

The Post Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 24th instant.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 25th instant.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 25th instant, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 25th instant, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 25th instant.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-Office, Hongkong, 15th April, 1874.

It is hereby notified for general information that henceforward the Postage on Letters addressed to Russia, when marked to be forwarded viâ Southampton, will be reduced to 40 cents per half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster-General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 18th September, 1872.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded viâ Southampton, will be 34 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-Office, Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Denmark, when forwarded viâ Southampton, will be 28 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-Office, Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-Office, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Postage on Letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded *via Southampton*, will henceforward be 36 cents for each half ounce, which may either be paid in advance, or it may be left to be collected on delivery of the Letters. Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advanced) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ Brindisi .... 42 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Marseilles .... 36 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Southampton ...... 28 cents each half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-Office, Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination viâ Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz.:—

For Letters .... 24 cents per half ounce.
For Newspapers .... 8 „ each.
For Books and Patterns: not exceeding 1 ounce 4 cents; 2 „ 6 „; 4 „ 12 „; every additional 4 „ 12 „

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified that Letters addressed to France may be sent either paid or unpaid at the option of the sender; but the postage on Prices Current, Newspapers and Books cannot be prepaid.

For each ½ ounce

The rate of postage chargeable on Letters addressed to France per French Packet is .... 12 cents.
Per British Packet when marked viâ Brindisi .... 18 „
Per British Packet when marked viâ Alexandria and Marseilles .... 12 „

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-Office, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1872.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows viz:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight .... 2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces .... 4 „
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces .... 8 „
and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

Extracts.

IRREPARABLE.

BY RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

The sorrow of all sorrows
Was never sung or said,
Though many a poet borrows
The mourning of the dead,
And darkly buries pleasure
In some melodious measure.

The loss of youth is sadness
To all who think, or feel;
A wound no after gladness
Can never wholly heal;
And yet, oh many share it!
We learn at last to bear it.

The faltering and the failing
Of friends is sadder still;
For friends grown foes, assailing
Know when and where to kill;
But souls themselves sustaining,
Have still a friend remaining!

The death of those who love us,
And those we love, is sore;
But think they are above us,
Or think they are no more;
We bear the blows that sever,
We cannot weep forever.

The sorrow of all sorrows
Is deeper than all these;
And all that anguish borrows
Upon its bended knees;
No tears nor prayers relieve it,
No loving vows deceive it.

It is one day to waken
And find that love is flown,
And cannot be o'ertaken;
And we are left alone—
No woe that can be spoken,
No heart that can be broken.

No wish for love's returning,
Or something in its stead;
No missing it, and yearning
As for the dearer dead;
No yesterday, no morrow,
But everlasting sorrow.

CHESTERFIELD AND VOLTAIRE.

Lord Chesterfield happened to be at a ball in France where Voltaire was one of the guests. The former was gazing about the brilliant circle of ladies, when Voltaire accosted him with, "My lord, I know you are a judge; which are the more beautiful—the English or the French ladies?"—"Upon my word," replied his lordship, with his usual presence of mind, "I am no connoisseur of paintings." Some time after this, Voltaire, being in London, went to a nobleman's ball with Lord Chesterfield. A lady in company, prodigiously painted, directed her whole discourse to Voltaire, and entirely engrossed his conversation. Chesterfield came up, and tapped him on the shoulder, saying, "Sir, take care you are not captivated."—"My lord," replied the French wit, "I scorn to be taken by an English vessel under French colours."

THE BULL AND THE EAGLE-EYED PHILOSOPHER.

A professor in Vermont, who was a believer in the power of the human eye, realized recently the truth of the doctrine to his sorrow. Determined to convince the sceptics of its truth, he selected a ferocious bull who was the terror of the neighbourhood as the object of his experiment. The result was not altogether successful. Surrounded by a retinue of disbelievers, the scientific gentleman sauntered into the pasture where the thoughtful bull was peacefully grazing. He fixed upon the bull his eagle eye, but the ferocious old animal quailed not, neither did it retire in melodramatic order, but the last thing seen of that professor was his archæological form tossed twenty-seven feet into the air and coming down on the other side of the fence. His physical injuries were slight, but his faith in scientific mesmerism as illustrated in bulls has been greatly weakened.

HELP TO ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

We should be glad if all the stores of Oriental literature of which England is the possessor were placed within easy reach of the ardent students, who increase in number in proportion as the demand and necessity for intercommunication with the natives of India augments. It is beginning to be felt that it is scarcely fair to expect the masses of our sable fellow-subjects to acquire the English language while we, the minority occupying political vantage ground, are indifferent to the attainment of the vernacular. That public officer succeeds best with the people over whom he exercises a certain control who is able to talk to them in their own tongue, and who manifests a familiarity with the laws, usages, and religions by which they were (or are) habitually governed. It is very true that, when upon the spot, a civilian may gather more in India in a year than he could acquire in this country, Germany, or France, in five years; but an acquaintance with—a grounding in the grammatical principles of—one of the languages of the East (Sanskrit for choice) before he goes out, is of the greatest imaginable benefit to him in paving the way for his subsequent studies. But where is he to get at the works which are to be his guides and friends in filling his mind with the preliminary knowledge he seeks, forming his taste, and opening before him the wonderful amount of Oriental lore contributed by the sages, poets, and philosophers of the East? There is, we know, a large and valuable accumulation of literary wealth in the Oriental department of the library of the India Office, easy of access through the courtesy of Dr. Röst, who is himself a profound Asiatic scholar, and (for all we know to the contrary) the works are now carefully catalogued,—but this is not enough to supply the craving of the zealots, who know or believe that there is a vast amount of lore which is not to be found on the shelves of the library. They would have the entire accumulation of the library of the British Museum at their command, and we think they ought to have it, and with a little effort we are convinced it might be obtained. The library of the British Museum is a charming place of resort for those who have no other occupation during the day than to sit in its grand circular reading-room and peruse the works which the attendant officers bring at their summons; but it is not travelling beyond the mark to say, that comparatively few of the students of Oriental literature can avail themselves of the privilege of placing before them the books they desire to examine. Too many of them are men of business, engaged all the day in the city, or in official pursuits, or out of London, if not out of England, and therefore unable to go to the museum except by a happy accident, or by fits and starts, in the intervals of labour and engagements of an immediately profitable kind. The library of the British Museum, unfortunately, is not a lending library, and students, therefore, who cannot spare a few hours in the day to consult the Oriental works with which the noble catalogues swarm, are altogether debarred the advantage of inspecting and perusing the literary treasures which are the pride of the institution. Now, the India Office library being of a very accommodating character, we do not see why the trustees of the British Museum should not be asked to transfer all the MS. and other Oriental works in their custody to that of the Library Committee of the India Office. They might be sure of their careful treatment, and of their being turned to useful purposes, for the students would have the opportunity of taking the books to their homes, and devoting their evenings to the studies they could not pursue in the day time. Nay, students abroad, even in India, would be able to procure Oriental works under this system, and thus an acquaintance with the Oriental tongues would be extended. It is within our knowledge that not a single volume of Asiatic MS. lent to persons out of this country from the India Office library has ever been lost.—*Oriental.*

PLAYING AT DUELLING.

It is very unpleasant to refer to displays of the "white feather;" but I cannot forbear to record, however reluctantly, the circumstances of two intended contests that presented absolute departure from the vital principles of honour. Being professionally engaged on both occasions, I had full opportunity for observation. Resulting from an encounter on the stairs of the Theatre Royal, wherein Sir R. O.D. received a blow from Mr. W., a meeting took place on the Fifteen Acres, Phœnix Park, where, being present as Sir R.'s surgeon, I witnessed the following burlesque. Sir R. took his place on the measured ground, but Mr. W. remained in a carriage close by, and obstinately refused to leave it, without assigning a reason for such perseverance. The vehicle was then surrounded by a crowd of spectators, who, in turns, peeped through the windows, and with expressions of mockery, mingled with insulting inquiry, suggested the forcible transfer of the occupant to the post marked on the ground for him. When all efforts failed to induce a change of mind, Mr. M., Sir R's second, rode up to the carriage and discharged a pistol across the windows, jocosely exclaiming, "Surely the dread of that sound created your want of courage!" At length a most abject apology was drawn up, and when signed by Mr. W., was read aloud to the assemblage by Mr. M.

The second contest referred to collapsed in a manner not less inappropriate to the principles of honour. Mr. B. having learned that a military officer quartered in Dublin had spoken disparagingly of a near relative, demanded an explanation from that officer when he met him dressed in uniform. An evasive, insolent reply provoked a quarrel, during which Mr. B. horsewhipped the officer, who, in return, drew his sword, but his attempt to use it on Mr. B. was prevented by casual passengers. Happening to ride up at the moment, I witnessed the entire affair, which occurred in Grafton-street, at the corner of Wicklow-street, then called Exchequer-street. A hostile meeting was soon arranged, but was frustrated by the arrest of Mr. B., who lost no time, when released on bail, in communicating to the officer his anxiety to renew the duel. It was then fixed that both parties should proceed to France, and I was engaged by Mr. B. to accompany him as his surgeon. The journey was, however, rendered unnecessary by a compromise that included the officer's consent to accept a written apology from Mr. B., which was delivered in the presence of military and other gentlemen.—*"Reminiscences of Duelling in Ireland."*

LETTER OF SIR WALTER SCOTT TO CONSTABLE.

"Abbotsford, 29th March, 1824.—My dear Constable,—Since I received your letter I have been on the lookout for a companion for you, and have now the pleasure to send one bred at Abbotsford, of a famous race. His name has hitherto been Cribb, but you may change it if you please. I will undertake for his doing execution upon the rats, which Polton was well stocked with when I knew it some seventeen or eighteen years ago. You must take some trouble to attach Mr. Cribb, otherwise he will form low connections in the kitchen which are not easily broken off. The best and most effectual way is to feed him yourself for a few days. I congratulate you heartily, my good old friend, on your look forward to domestic walks and a companion of this sort; and I have no doubt your health will gradually be confirmed by it. I will take an early opportunity to see you when we return to Edinburgh. I like the banks of the Esk, which to me are full of many remembrances, among which those relating to poor Leyden must come home to you as well as to me. I am ringing in my improvements—painting my baronial hall with all the scutcheons of the Border clans, and many similar devices. For the roof-tree I tried to blazon my own quarterings, and succeeded easily with eight on my father's side; but on my mother's side I struck fast at the mother of my great-great-grandmother. The ancestor himself was John Rutherford of Grundisnook, which is an appenage of the Hunthill estate, and he was married to Isabel Ker of Bloodylaws. I think I have heard that either this John of Grundisnook or his father was one of the nine sons of the celebrated Cock of Hunthill, who seems to have had a reasonable brood of chickens. Do you know anything of the pedigree of the Hunthills? The Earl of Teviot was of a younger branch, Rutherford of Quarrelholes, but of the same family. If I could find out these Rutherfords and who they married, I could complete my tree, which is otherwise correct; but if not, I will paint clouds on these three shields, with the motto *Vixerunt fortes ante.* These things are trifles when correct, but very absurd and contemptible if otherwise. Edgerstane cannot help me; he only knows that my grandfather was a cousin of his—and you know he represents Hunthill. My poor mother has often told me about it, but it was to regardless ears. Would to God I had old Mrs. Keddie of Leith, who screeded off all the alliances between the Andersons of Ettrick House and the Andersons of Ettrick Hall, though Michael was the name of every second man, and, to complete the mess, they intermarried with each other.—Yours truly, Walter Scott." *Archibald Constable and his Literary Correspondents.*

NEW ZEALAND POETRY.*

I remember, in one of these rambling excursions into the interior of the country, proceeding up the Waikato River in a canoe, and accompanied by a party of natives. It was a lovely autumn afternoon, a period of the year so delightful in the New Zealand climate, and as we glided along, stretched at our ease in the canoe, the natives appeared to enjoy the Italian sky, balmy air, and beauty of the landscape, as much as ourselves, and in that dreamy enjoyable condition relaxed their exertions, slackening their speed, and nearly suspended dipping their paddles leisurely in the deep, broad, and placid stream. We therefore for amusement, and at the same time in order to stimulate them into activity, made and recited verses about them and their country, to which they listened patiently for some time with grim good humour; then, consulting together for a little, they, in imitation of us, assumed the air and style of improvisators, and commenced to make verses about us by way of retaliation, at the same time increasing the speed of the canoe, and keeping time with the stroke of their paddles to their song. Such a lay did not possess, as might be expected, any claim to a high standard of ballad poetry, but I quote it as showing their intelligence and humour, as well as how easily they could imitate us, and adapt themselves to our condition, appreciate the fun, and enter into the spirit of such scenes:—

THE MAORI SONG ON THE PAKIA.

Who sweeps along in swift canoe?
The Pakia, the Pakia.
And travels far the land to view?
The Rangatira Pakia.

Who climbs the mountains steep and high?
The Pakia, the Pakia,
To gaze on woodland, stream, and sky?
The Rangatira Pakia.

Who roams o'er lands by flood and fell?
The Pakia, the Pakia.
And asks the Maori will he sell?
The Rangatira Pakia.

Who wanders through the copsewood green?
The Pakia, the Pakia.
In search of rocks and wealth unseen?
The Rangatira Pakia.

Who loves to roam in village glades?
The Pakia, the Pakia,
And flirts with all the Maori maids?
The Rangatira Pakia.*

* In the Maori language, Pakia is stranger or colonist; and Rangatira, chief or gentleman.—*From "New Zealand," by A. Kennedy.*

WORDSWORTH AND MILL.

The poetry of Wordsworth is the poetry of humility, of natural and simple beauty, and of love without its passion, and its sting—of love, the tender mother of the world. It is no small triumph to the poet that he touched the heart of Mill. It is no small honour to Mill that his heart gave a response to the Orphic strain of the poet—

"Here you stand,
Adore and worship, though you know it not;
Pious beyond the intention of your thought;
Devout above the meaning of your will."

But, indeed, we know of nothing in the literature of England more fitted to speak to one afflicted by a "wilful disesteem of life," and correct the false conclusions of the reasoning power, which make the eye blind and close the passage through which the ear converses with the heart, than the third book of "The Excursion." It would seem with preternatural power to anticipate the very frame of mind into which Mill had fallen, and to apply to it a transcendent remedy:—

"The light of love
Not failing, perseverance from their steps
Departing not, for them shall be confirmed
The glorious habit by which sense is made
Subservient still to moral purposes,
Auxiliar to divine. That change shall clothe
The naked spirit, ceasing to deplore
The burden of existence.
So build me up the Being that we are."

But this light of love, which is the light of life and of the world, is the very genius of religion and Christianity. The poetry of Wordsworth was to Mill, not the direct light, but the reflected ray. It reached him in a form congenial to his tastes, congenial to his wants; but the source of it was not the less divine. Henceforth the natural world, which he always loved, had a fuller and deeper meaning; and he may have felt for a time that the all-pervading Spirit, upon whom our dark foundations rest, is itself the source and the object of knowledge and of duty. At that moment of his life Mill was nearer to a spiritual philosophy than at any other time. Wordsworth had opened to him an inner world by his poetry; Coleridge roused his curiosity by his exposition of a philosophy diametrically opposed to his own, but mighty in its effects on the last generation. And these newly awakened sympathies unlocked a door to the friendship of other hearts. A discussion took place at a debating society, frequented by these young men, on the comparative merits of Byron, and Wordsworth. Roebuck spoke on the side of Byron, Mill on that of Wordsworth. Thus he found himself, in this argument, and in the sentiments it caused him to express, opposed to his old Benthamite associate, and on the same side as John Sterling and Frederic Maurice, to their mutual surprise, but not without lasting consequences.—*Edinburgh Review.*

Ar bur Orton's children are to be taken care of by friends. He had, it is said, been living apart from his wife for several months, so that his conviction will make little difference to her.

"Don't advertise," says a New York paper. "If people want to buy your goods let them hunt you up. They will be certain to do it. If you don't believe this, ask the merchant that failed."

Insurances.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1868.

Court of Administration.

JOH. BERENBERG GOSSLER & Co. — EMILE NÖLTING & Co.
F. LAEISZ. — WACHSMUTH & KROGMANN.
CARL WOERMANN.

Managing Director.—O. PERGER.

Agents at Hongkong.—MELCHERS & Co.

THE Company, disposing of a Capital of 20,000,000 Reichsmark, according to arrangements with and guaranteed by important German Re-Insurance Companies, is prepared to accept Risks to the extent of \$65,000, and Policies will be granted by the Undersigned at the current local rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 90 Hongkong, 14th January, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates,* subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents ... ½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ... ⅞ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents ... 1 „

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month ... ¼ „
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months ... ½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ... ¾ „
Above 6 months ... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.)

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 20th July, 1872.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 18th April, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	\$107.00 a	\$118.00
„ „ 28 a 32	„	118.00 a	125.00
„ „ 38 a 42	„	125.00 a	135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs.	per piece	\$1.93 a	2.00
„ 8 a 8½ lbs.	„	2.25 a	2.40
„ 9 a 10 lbs.	„	2.75 a	3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed.	„	2.35 a	2.50
„ 64 a 66	„	2.60 a	2.75
„ 68 a 60	„	2.85 a	3.50
WHITE SPOTTED Do.	per piece	2.65 a	2.80
WHITE BROCADES	„	2.50 a	2.55
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	„	2.60 a	2.85
„ 40 „	„	3.70 a	3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	„	1.60 a	1.85
„ 24 „ & 36 „ 8 lbs.	„	2.20 a	2.35
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	„	3.80 a	3.85
DYED BROCADE Do.	„	3.75 a	3.90
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.80 a	6.00
CHINTS	„	1.80 a	1.90
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.55 a	0.60
„ Brown	„	0.60 a	0.66
„ Red	„	0.75 a	0.80
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.21 a	0.22
„ Gentian, 22 „	„	0.18 a	0.19
VELVETEENS, Black	„	0.22 a	0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.81 a	0.82
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	9.00 a	9.05
„ „ Assorted		8.40 a	8.50
„ *HH* Scarlet		8.95 a	9.00
„ „ Assorted		8.30 a	8.40
CAMLETS, SSS	„	17.00 a	17.50
„ SS	„	19.00 a	19.50
„ S	„	20.00 a	20.50
„ *BBB*	„	22.00 a	22.50
LASTINGS, *DD*	„	15.00 a	15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.20 a	4.30
„ Hoop	„	4.50 a	4.65
„ Bar	„	4.05 a	4.10
„ Wire	„	8.20 a	9.25
LEAD	„	7.00 a	7.20
STEEL, English	per tub.	4.80 a	4.90
„ Swedish	„	5.00 a	5.25
TIN, Malacca	per picul	26.50 a	28.00
TIN PLATES	per box	8.50 a	9.00
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	26.50 a	30.00
QUICKSILVER, English	„	188.00 a	190.00
„ American	„	190.00 a	190.00
SPELTER	„	8.30 a	8.40

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	13.50 a	14.00
„ Ningpo	„	14.20 a	14.50
„ Tientsin	„	14.66 a	16.70
„ Shantung	„	14.00 a	14.25
„ Bengal	„	11.50 a	15.50
ALUM	„	1.70 a	1.85
BASSAMUSE, Japan white	„	3.90 a	4.10
„ Black	„	3.50 a	3.75
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	„	2.45 a	2.50
„ „ 2	„	2.20 a	2.25
„ Siam, white	„	1.70 a	1.85
„ „ mill cleaned	„	1.60 a	1.65
„ Manila	„	2.35 a	2.40
„ Singapore	„	2.10 a	2.15
„ Saigon	„	1.60 a	1.65
„ Arracan	„	2.10 a	2.15
„ Rangoon	„	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE	„	6.60 a	6.70
COALS. AFLOAT	per ton.		
„ English steam	„	14.00 a	—
„ American Anthracite	„	12.75 a	—
„ Sydney	„	10.00 a	—
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	4.00 a	4.15
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.			
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	6.00 a	6.20
„ Banjar	„	5.00 a	5.25
PEPPER, White	„	22.80 a	22.50
„ Black	„	14.50 a	14.70
BETEL NUT	„	3.75 a	4.40
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	„	4.50 a	4.60
„ South Seas	„	15.00 a	17.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	„	1.70 a	2.00
„ Siam	„	2.20 a	2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.55 a	1.60
„ American, per barrel of 200 lbs.		6.75 a	6.80
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a	1.95
„ California	„	2.25 a	2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	„	6.75 a	7.30
„ „ Dk. Brown	„	3.50 a	3.60
„ West Coast, Dk. Brown	„	3.20 a	3.30
„ Manila, Dry White	„	4.40 a	4.50
„ „ Dk. Brown	„	3.75 a	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	„	16.00 a	16.50
PEAS, White	„	1.90 a	1.95
„ Green	„	2.10 a	2.25
„ Black	„	1.65 a	1.70
„ Yellow	„	1.75 a	1.95
MUSHROOMS	„	50.00 a	56.00
SEAWEED, Green	„	1.85 a	2.00
„ Cut	„	2.50 a	2.75
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	„	12.00 a	13.50
„ „ middle	„	8.25 a	8.80
„ Dried, „ small	„	6.50 a	6.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	„	6.00 a	6.75
BEES WAX, Japan	„	16.70 a	15.80
„ Hankow	„	68.00 a	69.50

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
China	O. G. Perrins	Brit. str	1348	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tuck-mee	
Delta	E. M. Edmond	Brit. str	1019	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Feiwan	Graves	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Florencia	Garcia	Peru. str	883	Carlowitz & Co	Callao
Hailoong	Abbott	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Madras	Bernard	Brit. str	606	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Mariveles	R. de Zavala	Span. str	202	H. Kiser	Manila
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Pautuxet	Barros	Amr. str	230	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang		Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Regalia	Harrison	Brit. str	605	Chinese	Saigon
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Thales	Young	Brit. str	775	Olyphant & Co	
Tom Morton	James Webster	Brit. str	917	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Manila, &c.
White Cloud §	Carroll	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Yangtsze	A. Corner	Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	
Yot-tung	Rasmussen	Brit. str	332	Kwok Acheong	Swatow

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Albatros	Hansen	Ger. bk	377	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Hamburg
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Eimbcke	Shanghai
B. Cummings	R. Browne	Amr. bk	304	Captain	
Barton Stattler	Carphin	Brit. bk	421	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Candelaria	M. Barredo	Span. bk	407	Remedios & Co	
Catharina	A. Schultz	Ger. bk	340	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Cito	Oberg	Ger. bk	216	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Christianshavn	C. J. Djorup	Dan. bk	271	John Burd & Co	Vladivostock
Ellen Louise	Tweddell	Brit. bk	340	Order	
Faugh Balaugh	O'Keefe	Ger. bk	277	Carlowitz & Co	Saigon
Forward	Whyte	Brit. bk	754	Rozario & Co	Portland
King-tung-tye	C. Lange	Siam. lug	229	Chinese	
Lesmona	F. Ulrich	Ger. bk	405	Bourjau & Co	
Malay	B. P. Clough	Amr. sh	813	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Maria y Vicenta	D. B. S. Coloma	Span. bk	384	Remedios & Co	Manila
Mary Anna	Minster	Ger. bk	518	Remedios & Co	
Nautilus	A. Blockey	Brit. bk	242	Order	Takao, &c.
Prospector	J. Duncan	Brit. bk	235	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Rapid	F. Hante	Siam. bk	429	Chinese	
Sea Belle	Goffin	Brit. bk	307	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Starlight	T. Benedictsen	Siam. bg	239	Chinese	Bangkok
Vesta	Hoost	Ger. bk	700	Wm. Pustau & Co	Channel f. o.
Wakefield	O. P. Cesar	Amr. bk	887	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Manila, &c.

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	Webster	Fw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

CANTON

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Chen jui	Poyater	H.I.C.M.	g-b.	Customs Chop	
Ching-Sing	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Demerara					
Fee-loong	Wright	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Kasagakan	J. Ikonye	Japanese	cor.		
Man-nien-tsing	Sum-shun-fat	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	Mackay	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tu-an-lan	Lo Buch	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		

MACAO.

In port on 14th April, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Agustina	Barvier	Peru. sh	947	Olano	
Callao	A. de Arancoa	Peru. sh	1552	Pearce	
Camillo Cavour	J. Yreberri	Peru. sh	1326	Astorquia	
Coldstream	W. B. Boniface	Brit. bk	683	Order	Batavia
Emigrante	L. Castagnina	Peru. sh	965	N. T. Aranero	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	561	Tuton	
Gustav y Marie	P. Doose	Ger. sh	552	Order	Batavia
Macao	A. Vidaurrazaga	Peru. sh	1076	Pearce	
Oracle	Erquiaga	Peru. sh	1231	Astorquia	
Providencia	J. Ysaurieta	Peru. sh	660	Tuton	
San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Brit. sh	1450	Garcia y Garcia	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 17th April, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Chieftain	Hamlin	Brit. bk	656	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Delphin	Lilienthal	Ger. bk	246	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Fröhlich	Helm	Ger. bk	360	Dircks & Kruger	Taku
Liberator	Vandervork	Brit. sh	690	E. Vincent & Co	Takao
Ocean	Hoyer	Ger. bk	489	Dircks & Kruger	Taku
Oscar Mooyer	Weiler	Ger. bk	332	Dircks & Kruger	Chefoo
Telegraph	Berendsen	Siam. bk	302	E. Horton	Uncertain
William Turner	K. Vandervord	Brit. bk	451	E. Vincent & Co	Uncertain

AMOY.

In port 12th April, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Adeline	Christensen	Ger. sch	135	Pasedag & Co	
Auguste Reimers	Reimers	Ger. sch	202	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Brunette	Jackson	Brit. bk	374	Elles & Co	
Carl Wilhelm	Bertelsen	Ger. bk	239	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Countess of Errol	Taylor	Brit. bk	218	Elles & Co	
Dora	Petersen	Ger. bk	265	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Emma	Vahland	Ger. sch	111	Pasedag & Co	
Novelty	Limmer	Brit. bk	375	Boyd & Co	
Peter	Moos	Ger. bg	322	H. A. Petersen & Co	Takao
Tartar	Kaemena	Ger. bg	256	Pasedag & Co	
Trelevan Family	Sutton	Brit. sch	198	Tait & Co	Tamsui

SHANGHAI.

In port on 9th April, 1874.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Ada	Assals	Brit. sh	686	Frazar & Co	
Adelia Carleton	Washburn	Amr. bk	593	Frazar & Co	
Albert Victor	McLoughlan	Brit. bk	384	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Alma	Lord	Amr. bk	373	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Amiral Devoulx	Carrique	Fren. bk	774	F. Peil	
Geffrard	Mundy	Brit. bk	316	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
G. Washington	Rutsey	Brit. bk	414	J. S. Baron	
Jane	Libas	Brit. bk	441	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Springfield	Dwight	Amr. sh	1043	Russell & Co	
Whitehall	Raddon	Brit. sh	936	Aug. Heard & Co	
Wildwood	Frost	Amr. sh	1100	Olyphant & Co	
Windward	Stannard	Amr. bk	782	Frazar & Co	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 4th April, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Active	Campbell	Amr. bk	29	Captain	
Ada Iredale	Nupton	Brit. sh	997	E. C. Kirby & Co	
Arctic	Whitney	Amr. bk	340	Captain	
Diamant	Ackermann	Ger. bk	256	Simon, Evers & Co	
Gipsey	Eahcroft	Brit. bk		P. M. S. S. Co	
Lotte	Hildebrand	Ger. bk	326	Van Oordt & Co	
Mistletoe	Pyne	Brit. bk	268	Hudson, Malcolm & Co	
Merse	Robinson	Brit. bk	628	Van Oordt & Co	
Ningpo	Burdis	Brit. bk	377	E. C. Kirby & Co	
Northern Light	Smith	Amr. sh	815	Captain	
Rance	Lambal	Fre. tran.	1901	Order	
Sarah Scott	Eadbll	Brit. bk	565	P. & O. Co	
St. George		Amr. sh		Order	
Triton	Hoppingstone	Amr. bk	264	Captain	
Westminster	Grose	Brit. sh	1434	P. & O. Co	

HIOGO.

In port on 19th March, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Dorothy	McLean	Brit. sh	760	Order	
Fiery Cross	Cates	Brit. sh	694	Order	
Schiller	Dincklage	Ger. bk	352	Order	

MANILA.

In port on 4th April, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Amoy		Swed. bk	234	Order	*For Sale*
Belted Will		Brit. sh	812	Ker & Co	
Charles Maurean		Fren. bk	363	Russell & Sturgis	
Emiliano		Span. str	530	Order	
Flores de Maria		Span. bk	24[illegible]	F. Reyes	
Kate Waters		Brit. bk	580	Russell & Sturgis	
Leonor		Span. str	480	Russell & Sturgis	
Mindoro		Amr. sh	1021	Ker & Co	
Panay		Span. str	364	F. Reyes	
Pepita		Span. bk	269	Z. I. de Aldecoa	
Rosa		Span. bk	405	Castillo Hermanos	*For Sale*
Surprise		Amr. sh	1005	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Vicenta		Span. bk	518	Z. I. del Aldecoa	
Victory		Brit. bg	255	Russell & Sturgis	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Powlett	Singapore
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	17	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	En route to Swatow
Charybdis	Steam Corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Nagasaki
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Tientsin
Flamer	Hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Hongkong
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Hongkong
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Swatow
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Hongkong
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Meanee	Military Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	En route to Hongkong
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Hankow
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	Lt. Com. E. S. Nuthall	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Com. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Pitman	Kobe
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Boletto	Singapore
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Hongkong
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. H. K. Leet	Yokohama

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Dang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan
Iroquois	Amer. cor.	790	7	H. A. Adams
Montcalm	French cor.	1800		Lespis
Yantic	Amer. cor.	410		O. F. Stanton

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Lintin		Brit. str.	69	Acheong	

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